Ontario

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ᐊᓯᓂ·ᐃᓇᓇᐢᑐᑭᒋᐢᑭᒋ·ᐃᐢ ᑲᔪ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᒋ·ᐃᐢ ᐃᑭᑐ·ᐃᐢ

Eabametoong First Nation Glossary of Geological and Mining-Related Terms

Ontario Geological Survey
Miscellaneous Paper 170

2004

105-02848/

Ontario

ᐊᐸᒪᐢᑭ
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ᐊᓯᓂ·ᐃᓇᓇᐟᐢᐅᑭᕐᕆᕐᓄ·ᐃᐟ ᑲᔪ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓄ·ᐃᐟ ᐃᑭᐢ·ᐃᐟ

Eabametoong First Nation Glossary of Geological and Mining-Related Terms

Ontario Geological Survey
Miscellaneous Paper 170

ᐊᐸᒪᐢᑭ
ᑲ·ᐃᑕᓂᑭᒪ·ᐊᐠ ᐃᓂ
ᔨᒪᑲᓂᔨ·ᐃᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᓄ·ᐃᐟ

Eabametoong First Nation
in partnership with
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

May 2004
Version 1

ᒪᐟᑯᑭᓯᐠ-2004
ᓂᑕᐟ ᑲᐅᔨᕆᑲᑌᐢ

2004

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Ontario

Eabametoong First Nation
Glossary of
Geological and Mining-Related Terms

English, Syllabics and Phonetics
Eabametoong First Nation Dialect

Eabametoong First Nation

in partnership with

Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

ᐊᐸᒪᐣ
ᐃᔑᑭ· ᒐ· ᐃᓇ
ᐊᓯᓂ· ᐃᓇᓇᐟᑐᑭᕐᑭᑫ· ᐃᐟ ᑲᐸ ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᐟ ᐃᑭᑐ· ᐃᐟ

ᐋᒥᒋᑯᔑᐱᐃᑲᑌ ᑲᐸ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐱᐃᑲᑌ
ᖴᒪ ᑲᐸ ᐋᒥᒋᑯᔑᐱᐃᑲᓇᐟ ᑲᑭᐊᐸᒋᐃᐟ·ᑕ ᒋᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ· ᐃᑕᑯᐟ

ᐊᐸᒪᐣ

ᑲ· ᐃᑕᓇᑭᒪ· ᐁ ᐃᓂ

ᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑ· ᐃᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᐟ

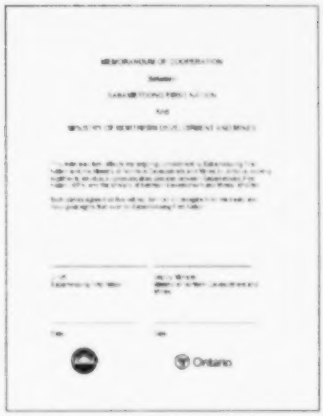
Chief Charlie Okeese
Eabametoong First Nation

Minister Rick Bartolucci
Ministry of Northern Development
and Mines

Dated: May 13, 2004, at Eabamet Lake

Ontario

Memorandum of Co-operation
· Δ˝ᑕᒥϘ· Δ˝ ᐅ˝ᒋ· Δᑕᓄᑭᒥᑎ· Δ˝



Signed by:
ᑲᑭᐅᔑᐱᐅᑎᓂᐟ

Chief Charlie Okeese (Eabametoong First Nation) and Cameron Clark (Deputy Minister, Ministry of Northern Development and Mines)
ᐅᑭᒪᑲ˝ Chief Charlie Okeese (ᐊᐸᒪᐣ˝˝) ᑲᔪ Cameron Clark (ᐊᓂϘᐅᑭᒪ)
ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· Δᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑ· Δ˝

December 17, 2002, in Eabamet Lake
ᒪᑯᓗᑭᔑᑲᓂᑭᓂᐟ˝ -ᒥᑕᔑᓂ· ᓄᓂ-2002 Δᒪ ᐊᐸᒪᐣ˝˝

The goal of the Memorandum of Co-operation is to enhance communication between Eabametoong First Nation and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines. The "Glossary of Geological and Mining-Related Terms" is one of the many communication products that were produced jointly under the spirit of the Memorandum of Co-operation.	ᒥᑕᐟ ᐅ· ∇ ᑲᑭᐅᔑᓂᒋᑌᑌᑭ˝ · Δ˝ᑕᒪϘ· Δ˝ ᒥᐅ˝ᒋ· Δᑕᓄᑭᒥᑎᔪ˝˝ ᑲᔪ ᒥᐅ˝ᒋᐊᐅᓓᓓ· Δ˝ᑕᒪᒪᑎ· ᐊᐨ Δᑭᐸᒪᐣ˝˝ ᑲᔪ ᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑ· Δᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· Δ˝ × ᒥΔᓂ Δᔑᑭ· ᒐ· Δᓇ˝ ᐅ˝ᒋ ᐊᓂᓂ· Δᓇᓇ˝)ᑭϘ˝ᒥϘ· Δ˝ ᑲᔪ ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· Δ˝ Δᑭᐧᐣ· Δᓇ˝ × ᒥᐅ· ∇ ∨ᔑ˝ ᑲᑭᐅ˝ᒥᒪᒋᑕ· ᐊᐨ ᒋ· Δᑕᓄᑭᒥᑎ· ᐊᐨ ×

ᒥᐅ· ᐁ ᐃᑭ)· ᐃᓐᓵ ᑲᔪ ᐃᔑᑭ· ᓯ· ᐃᓐᓵ ᑲᑭᐅᔑᒥᑲᑌᑉ
ᐁᑭ· ᐃᑕᓂᑭᒥᑎ· ᐊᐟ ᐃᑭ ᐊᐸᒪᐩᐟ ᑲᔪ ᑦᐟ ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑ· ᐃᑭᒪ×

ᐅᒪ ᑭᓴᑭᓯᐟ-2002 ᑲᑭᐃᔑᔭᑉ, ᐊᐸᒪᐩᐟᐣ ᑲᔪ ᑦᐟ
ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑ· ᐃᑭᒪ ᐅᑭ ᐅᓐᑐᓐ· ᐊ · ᐃᑕᓂᑭᒥᑎ· ᐃᐟ×
ᒥᑦᐟ · ᐁᐟᒥᑭᐊᐩ· ᐊᐟ ᒥᐅᐟᒥᒥᓂ· ᐃᑕᓂᑭᒥᑎᔪᐟᐣ×

ᒥᑦᐟ ᐅ· ᐁ ᑲᑭᐅᔑᒥᑲᑌᑉ ᐃᑭ)· ᐃᓐᓵ ᑲᔪ ᐃᔑᑭ· ᓯ· ᐃᓐᓵᐟ×
ᒥᐱᑯᐃ ᐊᐱᓄ ᐱᑯ ᕿᐃᔑᐱᒪᓂᑭᑲᓂᑲᑌᑉ ᒥᐊᓐᑲᓂᑕᒪᑌᑭᐟ ᑲᔪ
ᒥᐊᓂᔑᓀᐯᐱᐃᑲᑌᑭᐟ ᑲᔪ ᒥᐊᓂᐊᒥᒥᑯᔑᐱᐃᑲᑌᑭᐟ ᑲᔪ ᐊᒥᒥᑯᔑᐱᐃᑲᓀᐟ
ᒥᐊᐸᑎᓂᐟ· ᐊᐟ ᒥᐊᓂᔑᓀᐯᐱᐃᑲᑌᑉ×

ᐃᓂ ᑦᐟ ᐃᑭ)· ᐃᓐᓵᐟ ᑲᔪ ᐃᔑᑭ· ᓯ· ᐃᓐᓵᐟ ᐁᑭᒪᒧᐊᓂᑭᑲᑉᑌᑭᐟ
ᒪᓴᐟ ᕿᐊᐸᑦᐟ ᐊᐸᒪᐩᐟᐣ ᐃᔑᑭ· ᓯ· ᐃᐟ×

Sol Atlookan ᑲᔪ Martha Papah ᐁᑭ· ᐃᑕᓂᑭᒪ· ᐊᒥ ᐃ ᐃᑭ ᐊᐸᒪ)· ᐃᓂᓂᔦᐟ×
Martha Papah ᑦᐟ ᐅᑭᐊᓂᔑᓀᐯᐱᐊᓀᐟ ᐃᑭ)· ᐃᓐᓵᐟ×
ᒥ·ᕿᒥᔪᓂᒪᑲᓂ· ᐊᐟ ᑦᐟ ᒥᓂᑯᐟ ᑲᑭᑭᐟᐊᓂᑭᑕᒧ· ᐊᐟ, ᑲᔪ ᐁᑭᒥᓄᐟᑦᐟᓂᑯᓂᓂᐟ
ᑦᐟ ᒥᑭᔑ)· ᐊᐟ×

ᒥᐅᑯ ᑲᐅᔑᐱᐅᑲᓂ· ᐊᐟ ᑲ· ᐃᒥᑲᐸ· ᐃᑕᒧ· ᐊᐟ, ᓂᑕᐢ= ᐅᑕᓂᑭᐟ- Sol Atlookan,
Martha Papah ×
ᑲᑭᐊᓂᓀᓐ· ᐊᐸᑕᒧ· ᐊᐟ ᒪᓴᐟ ᒥᐃᓀᓂᑭᑲᑉᑌᐟ= Andy Yesno, Bradley Yesno,
Lori Churchill, Mike Grant.
ᐃᑭᑕᐟ ᑲᓂᐊᓂᐅᓀ∼· ᐊᑕᒧ· ᐊᐟ ᐊᐸᒪ)ᐢᐟ= ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐢ- Charlie Okeese,
ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓄᔪᐟ= Stanley Boyce, Ron Missewace, Alex Missewace,
Tony Moonias, Xavier Sagutch,
ᒥᐅᑯ ᑲᔪ ᐅᐟᑭᐅᑭᒪᑲᓄᔪᐟ= Corny Nate, Ida Missewace, Joseph Waswa
ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑ· ᐃᑭᒪ ᐅᑕᓂᑭᒪᑲᓀᐢᐟ= Andy Fyon.
ᒥᐅᑯ ᑲᑭᓀᓀᑲᒋ)· ᐊᐟ ᐊᓂᐢ ᑫᐊᓂ ᐃᔑ· ᐃᑲᐢᑌᓂᐟ×

FOREWORD

This glossary was produced as part of a collaborative project between Eabametoong First Nation (EFN) and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM).

In February 2002, EFN and MNDM initiated a communication project. The goal of the project was to improve communication between EFN and MNDM.

The Glossary is one result of the communication project. It is the beginning of an on-going effort to translate technical and administrative words and phrases into syllabics, Ojibway phonetics, and English. The syllabics in this document are specific to the Eabametoong First Nation dialect only. This is Version 1 of the Glossary. The Glossary will continue to grow and serves as a resource for the members of EFN.

Words and phrases to translate from English to Ojibway were provided by the project team and as a result of family and clan meetings.

Sol Atlookan, Martha Papah and Lily Slipperjack worked with the community to translate the words and phrases. Martha Papah, Lily Slipperjack and Julie Moonias were responsible for the syllabic and phonetic translation. Their hard work and commitment to the project is appreciated by all and was an important factor leading to the completion of this version of the Glossary.

Organization Unit	Eabametoong First Nation	Ministry of Northern Development and Mines
PROJECT TEAM	Martha Papah, Sol Atlookan, Lily Slipperjack	
IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE	Andy Yesno, Brad Yesno	Lori Churchill, Mike Grant
STEERING COMMITTEE	Chief Charlie Okeese Councilors: Stanley Boyce, Xavier Sagutch, Corny Nate, Ida Missewace, Joseph Waswa Former Councilors: Ron Missewace, Alex Missewace, Tony Moonias	Andy Fyon

Ontario

ᒥ·ᕆᓕᓂᓂᑎ·ᐃᓐ

ᐅ·ᐁ ᐃᔨᑭ·ᒉ·ᐃᓐ ᑲᓄ ᐃᑭᑐ·ᐃᓇᓐ ᑲ·ᐃᑕᓂᑭᒥᑎ·ᐊᒡ
ᐊᐸᒪᑐᑦᑭ ᑲᓄ ᑕᔨ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯ·ᐃᔨᒪᑲᓂᔨ·ᐃᑭᒪ×
ᑲᑭᓇ ᐊᐸᒪᑐᑦᑭ ᑲᑕᔨᕿ·ᐊᒡ ᐁᑭ·ᐃᒋᑐ·ᐊᒡ ᑲᑭᐅᔨᕆᑲᑌᓂᑭ
ᑲᓄ ᑲᑭᒥ·ᑲ·ᐊᓱᑕᑯᓱ·ᐊᒡ ᑲᓄ ᑕᔨ ᑲᑭᐅᐣᑎᓂᕿᑕᒪᕿ·ᐊᒡ
ᒪᓗᒡ ᕿᐃᔨᑭ·ᒉᑲᕆᑲᑌᓂᑭ ᐅᐣᒥ ᐊᐸᒪᑐᑦᑭ ᐃᔨᑭ·ᒉ·ᐃᓐ×
ᒥᔨᐣ ᐃᑕᔨ ᐊᐸᒪᑐ·ᐃᓂᓂᐸᑭ ᑭ·ᐃᓗᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᑭ ᒥ·ᐃᒥᑕ·ᐊᒡ×
ᒥᑕᔨ ᑭᒥᒥ·ᕿᒡ ᐁᐃᓂᐣᑕ·ᑕ×
ᑯᑕᓗᑭ ᑕᔨ ᑲ·ᐃᒥ·ᕿᓕᓂᒥᐣᐣ·ᑕ=
ᐅᑭᒪᑲᐣ ᑲᓄ ᐅᑭᒪᑲᓵᓴᑭ ᑲᑭᐅᐣᒥᑕᒪᕿ·ᐊᒡ ᐅᑭᕿᐣᑕᒧ·ᐃᓂ·ᐊ
ᑲᓄ ᑲᑭ·ᐃᒥᑲᐸ·ᐃᓂᓇᑭ·ᑕ×
ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯ·ᐃᔨᒪᑲᓂᔨ·ᐃᑭᒪ ᕿ·ᐃᓇ·ᐊ ᐁᒥ·ᕿᓕᓂᒪᑲᓂ·ᐊᒡ
ᑲᑭᐃᔨ·ᐃᒥᐃᓇᑭ·ᑕ ᕿ·ᐃᓇ·ᐊ ᐁᔨᑭᕿᐣᑕᓕᒧ·ᐊᒡ×
Sol Atlookan ᑲᓄ **Martha Papah** ᑲᑭᐊᓇᑲᓂᑕᒧ·ᐊᒡ ᐃᑭᑐ·ᐃᓇᐣ
ᕿᒪ ᑲᓄ ᐃᔨᑭ·ᒉ·ᐃᓇᐣ ᑲᑭᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐱᐊᒪ·ᐊᒡ ᑲᓄ ᐃᑭ **Lily**
Slipperjack ᑲᓄ **Julie Moonias** ᑲᑭᐸᑭᑎᓇᒪ·ᐊᒡ ᐅᑎᐯᐃᑲᓂ·ᐊ
ᑲᓄ ᐅᑭᕿᐣᑕᒧ·ᐃᓂ·ᐊ ᑲᑭᐃᔨ·ᐃᒥᑕ·ᐊᒡ ᐃᒪ ᑲᑭᐃᔨᐊᓂᔨᓇᐯᐱ·ᐊᒧ·ᐊᒡ
ᐃᑭᑐ·ᐃᓇᐣ×
ᒥᓇ·ᐊ ᑕᔨ ᐃᑭ ᑭᑭᓄᐊ·ᒪᑲᓇᑭ ᓂ·ᓃᓯ ᑲᓄ ᓇᓇᐣ ᑲᐊᐱᒥᕿᕕᐣᑕᓕᓯ·ᐊᒡ ᑲᑭᐅᔨᑐ·ᐊᒡ
ᑲᓄ ᑲᑭᒪᓯᓂᐱᐊᒧ·ᐊᒡ ᒪᓯᓇᑭᓯᑲᓇᐣ ᑲᓄ ᑕᔨ ᐃᑭ ᑲᑭ·ᐃᑕᓄᑭᒪ·ᐊᒥᐃ ᐃᓂ
ᑭᑭᓄᐊ·ᒪᑲᓇᑭ ᒥ·ᕿᑭ ᑭᑎᓂᑯᒥᐣ×

ᑲᑭᓇ ᐊᐸᒪᑐ·ᐃᓂᓂᐸᑭ= ᑭᒥᒥ·ᕿᒥ×

Ontario

Acknowledgements

This glossary of mining terms and words was jointly funded and supported by Eabametoong First Nation (EFN) and the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM). The glossary is one product resulting from a collaborative EFN-MNDM Communication Project.

This collaborative project involved participation by EFN community members in deciding on the translated meaning of the words chosen, to meet the needs of the community, in the proper Eabametoong First Nation Ojibway dialect. Many EFN members were invited and participated in this translation process. We extend a special thanks to the EFN community as a whole.

A special thank-you also goes out to:

- The Eabametoong First Nation Chief and Council for their support and guidance
- The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines for their support and provision of professional services
- Sol Atlookan and Martha Papah for their dedication and commitment to the success of the communication project
- Lily Slipperjack and Julie Moonias for providing their knowledge and time in helping to translate the words
- The 2002-03 Grade 7 class of the John C. Yesno Education Centre and staff that participated in researching and providing the images to accompany the words in the glossary
- The 2003-04 Grade 5 class of the John C. Yesno Education Centre and staff that participated in researching and providing the images to accompany the words in the glossary.

Thank-you to the people of Eabametoong First Nation....

Ontario

The 2002-03 Grade 7 class of the John C. Yesno Education Centre and staff that participated in researching and providing the images to accompany the words in the glossary.

The 2003-04 Grade 5 class of the John C. Yesno Education Centre and staff that participated in researching and providing the images to accompany the words in the glossary.

Ontario

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ᐃᔨᑭ·ᓯ·ᐃᓇᓐ

ᐊᓯᓂ·ᐃᓇᓇᓐᐢᐅᑭᑫᓐᒋᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᑲᔪ ᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᑫ·ᐃᓐ ᐃᑭᐢ·ᐃᓐ

ᐊᐸᒪᐢᑭᐣ

ᑲ·ᐃᑕᓄᑭᒪ·ᐊᒻ ᐃᓂ

ᔨᒪᑲᓂᔨ·ᐃᐱ·ᐊᐱᑯᑫ·ᐃᓐ

❖❖❖

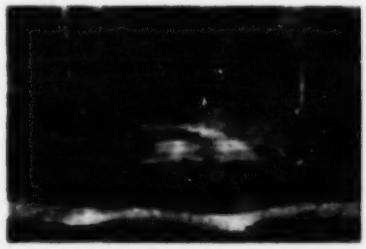
Eabametoong First Nation

Glossary of

Geological and Mining-Related Terms

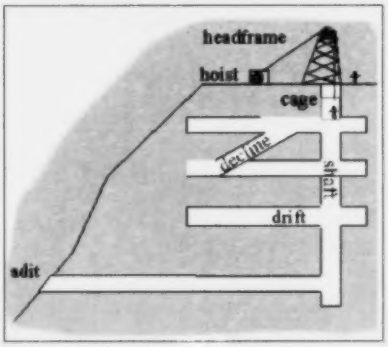
Eabametoong First Nation
in partnership with
Ministry of Northern Development and Mines

Ontario

Acceptable risk ᑲᐅᑕᐱᓂᑲᑌᐤ ᑭᓱᑭ ᖃᑯᐤ Gahotabinigateg bangii gegoon When the chance of something happening is small enough to allow a project to continue. Walking on thin ice, running into bad weather while fishing—these are the dangers people sometimes run into when harvesting traditional food. With knowledge and experience these risks are less.	
Access road ᐱᐧ ᐊᐱᑯᐧ ᐃᒥᑲᓇᓴᐣ Piiwaabikokewimiikanasan The primary roads that lead to or are built to the mineral property.	
Activities ᑲᐃᓇᓄᐧᐊᐧ ᐊᐤ ᑭᓇᐦᑐᐊᓂᐧᐋᒋ ᐁᐧ ᐊᐤ Gainanokiiwach kiinanaadoasiniwewach Something that a prospector or geologist does.	Activities

Adit
ᑲᓱ·ᖃᐸᑯᓄᐅᒻ ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯᒼ
Gazhashwebagoneyag piiwaabikokan

An opening driven horizontally into the side of a mountain or hill for providing access to a mineral deposit.

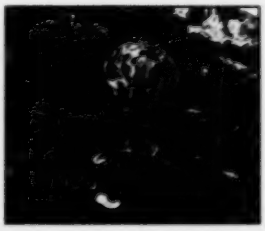


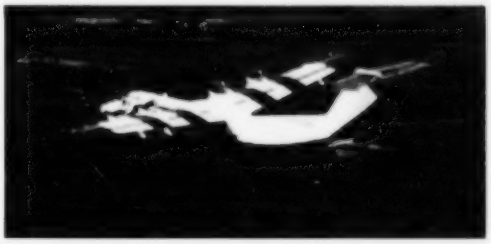
Advanced exploration
ᓇ· ᐋ ᐃᐢᐱ ᐊᓪᑭᑦᑕᒋᒋᒃᑭᓐ ᐃᓪ
Nawach ishpi andokikenchigewin

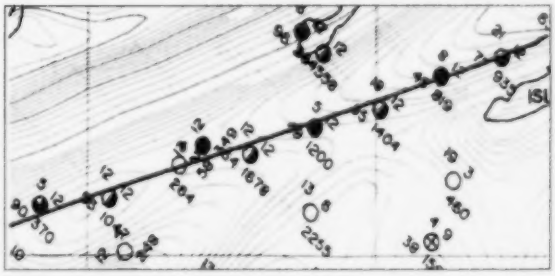
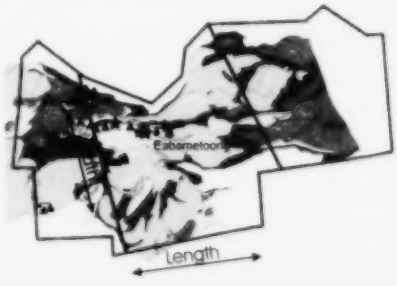
Highest level of exploration such as drilling, trenching.

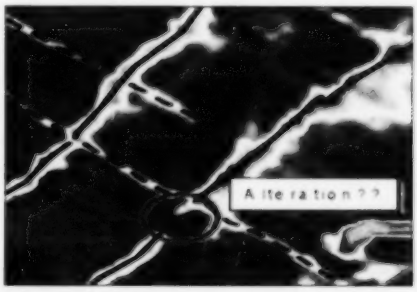
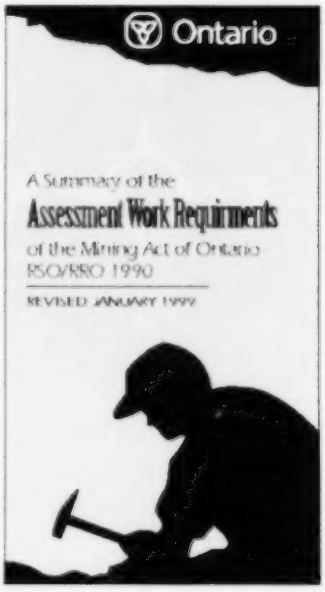
Aeromagnetic
ᑭᑭᓄ· ᐊᓴᑕᑲᒼ
Kikinawazaabachigan

A type of survey that measures the magnetic character of rock and is carried out from an airplane.



Airborne survey ᐊᐟᐱᒥᐣ ᑲᐅᓯᒪᓱᓇᑭᓱᒋᒋᐧᐃᐧᐣ ᐊᐟ Ishpiming kaonchimazinakisigewach A survey, carried out from an aircraft to obtain photographs, or measure magnetic properties, radioactivity.	
Allow ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᑌ Bagidinigade To let someone have or do something.	
Alloying agent ᑕᑯᓂᑲᐧ Daagonigan An element that aids in making alloys. [An alloying agent is added to steel to make the steel hard and resist rusting. Steel is made mostly of iron, with minor amounts of alloying agents such as carbon, nickel, chromium, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, sulfur, silicon, and phosphorous.]	
Alloys ᑭᓂᐧᑲᒋᓂᐣ ᐃᐧ Ginigwagaminigewin A compound of 2 or more metals. [Usually a metal that is prepared by adding other metals or non-metals to a pure metal to change the properties of the alloy metal. Stainless steel is a common alloy.]	

Aluminum ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᒃ Awazheyabik A metallic element that is lightweight and silver coloured and is abundant in minerals in rocks.	
Anomaly ᐁᑲ ᑲᐃᓀᐱᐦᓱᒋᐦᐨ Ega gahinaabikishing Any departure from the normal which may indicate the presence of minerals in the underlying bedrock. [The dots in this image represent anomalies.]	
Approximately ᑯᒋᐱᑯ Gojibigo More or less accurate or correct.	 unequal units of measure
Area ᑎᐱᓀᐧ ᐁᐃ Tibinawe`ii Expanse of any surface or a field of activity.	

Area selections ᑎᐱᓇ· ᐁ ᑲᑎᐱᓂᑲᑌᐢ Tibinawe gatiibinigadek Area that has been chosen.	
Assay ᑲᐊᐢᑐᑭᑭᓂᒪᓀᓂᑲᓂᐧ· ᐃᐟ Gahandookikenimaganiwich An analysis of a collected mineral sample or specimen to identify and measure the presence of base and or precious metals.	
Assessment work ᑲᐊᐢᑐᑭᑭᓯᒋᑲᑌᐢ ᐁᓇᐱᓂᓯᒪᑲᐢ Gahandokikenchigateg enabikiniigemagak The work that must be performed each year to retain legal control of a mining claim under the Government of Ontario Mining Regulations.	

Assist
ᑲᐧ ᐃᒋᐧᑕᐢ
Kawiichitwach

Give help; aid, act of helping; helper.

Assurance
ᖿᒋᓇᒧᐧ ᐃᐟ
Kechinaamowin

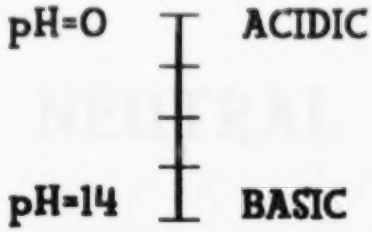
A firm promise.

Barren rock
ᐁᑲ ᑲᓂᓱᐧ ᐃᐢ (ᐊᓯᐟ)
Ega gashooniyaawich (asin)

Rocks with no valuable minerals.

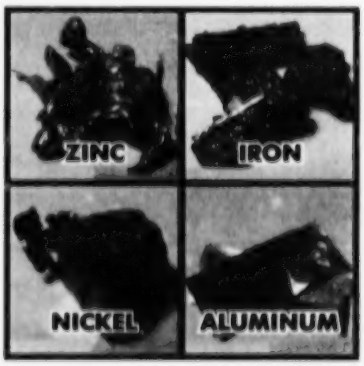
Base
ᐊᓯᓂ· ᐃᓂᐦᐁᒋᓯᐦᐟ
Asiniwinigaagaamisigan

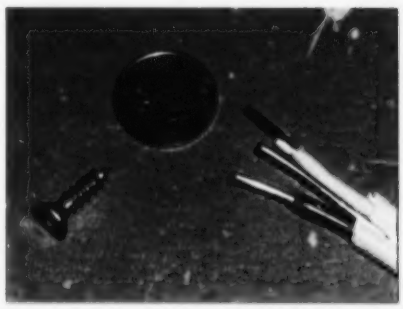
A natural or man-made substance that tastes bitter. Many medicines, like cough syrup, taste bitter. Taste is added to cough syrup to cover the bitterness. Wood ash, borax and soda are bases used to help tan animal pelts.

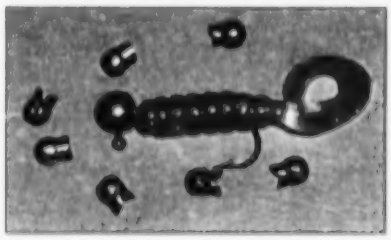


Base metals
ᑲᓃᓂᐳ· ᐃᓯᓂ· ᐃᓯᐦ
Gashooniyaawisiniwiseg

Non-precious metals.
[Copper, zinc, iron, lead, aluminum and nickel are examples of base metals.]







Basic exploration
ᐅᐢᑭ ᒪᒋᑦ· ᐃ ᐊᐳᐢᑐᑭᑫᒋᓂᑫᐧᐃᓐ· ᐃᐢ
Oshki maachitawi ayaandokikenchigewin

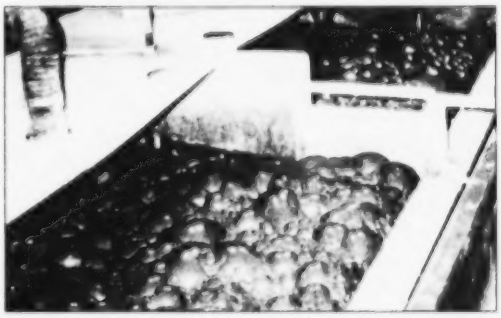
First level of exploration consists of geological mapping of a small area, removing soil to expose rock or minerals.

Bedrock
ᑲᐱᒪᐱᑭᓱᐦᓂᐠ (ᐊᔪᐢ)
Kabimabikishing (asin)

Solid rock forming the earth's crust frequently covered by soil or water.

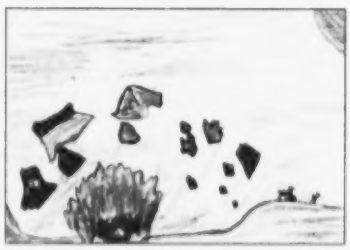
Beneficiate
ᑲᑭᓀᑲᓂᐧ ᐃᐟ ᐊᔪᐢ
Gagiziinaaganiwich asin

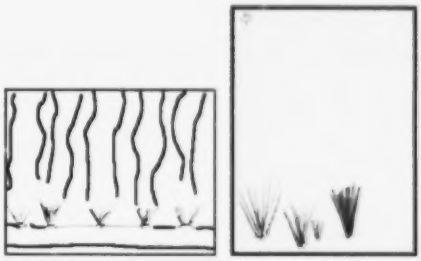
To concentrate or enrich; often applied to the preparation of iron ore for smelting.

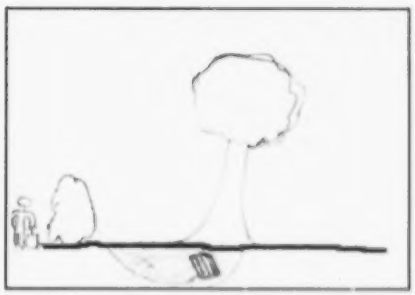


Blasting
ᐸᐟᑲᐱᒋᐧᐡ· ᐃᐦ
Bashkabikisigewin

To blow up with explosives.

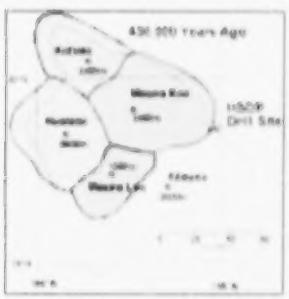






Boundaries
ᑲᐊᑯᑎᐯᐦᒋᑲᑌᐣ
Ka'akodibenchigateg

The outside edges of an area. For example, the line around the park on a map is the boundary of the park.

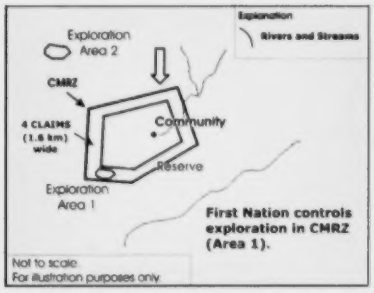


Brunton compass
ᑯᐳᑯᔑᓄ ᑎᐸᐦᒋᑲᑲᐦ
Goyaagoshino tibabaanchigan

A pocket compass equipped with sights and a reflector, useful for sighting lines, measuring dips and carrying out preliminary surveys.

Buffer zone
ᑲᐱᐸᑯᐟᑭᖃᒪᑲᐤ ᑭᑭᓄᐧ ᐊᑎᐧ ᐃᑎᐸᐊᑲᐟ
Kagibakoshkikemagak kikinowachiwitiba'agan

An area designated to separate.



Bulk
ᑲᒥᔑᓇᓐ
Kamishiinoch
ᑲᐸᑎᓇᓐ
Kabatiinoch

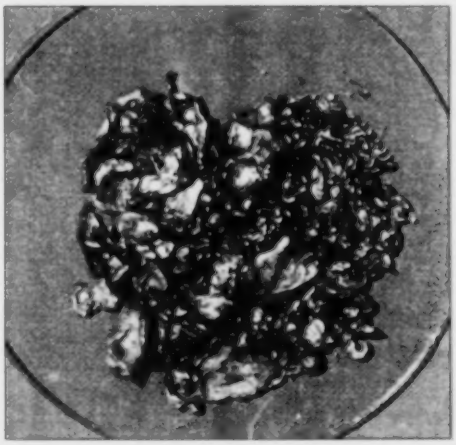
Large size.

Business
ᐸᐸᒥᓯ ᐃᐧ
Babaamisiwin

A commercial or sometimes an industrial enterprise.

Cadmium
ᑲᑕᑯᐧᑲᐱᐧᔑᓯᐦ
Gaadakodaagwabikishing

An element naturally occurring in minerals. It may be found in higher than normal amounts in some mineral deposits especially with copper, lead, and zinc.

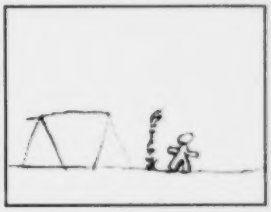


Calcium
ᑯᑯᐦ ᑲᑕᐧᑲᐱᐧᔑᓯᐦ ᐊᓱᓂᐦ
Gegoon gadagwabikising asining

An element which is abundant in minerals.

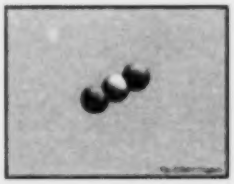
Camps
ᑲᐃᔑᑲᐯᔑᐧ ᐊᐦ
Gahiizhigabeshiiwach

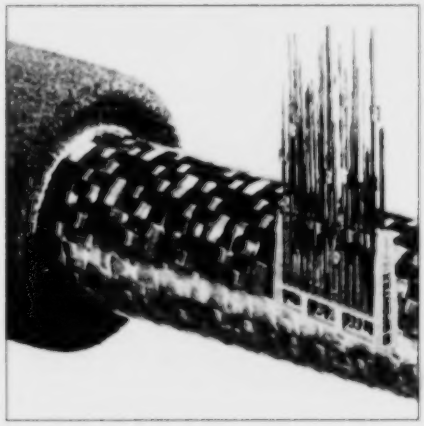
An outdoor area, usually with tents or cabins.



Carbon
ᑲᑲᓴᓱᐧᐊᐧᐃᐦᐨ
Kakaasheshiwabik

An element found in minerals and all living things. A common form of carbon is charcoal. Graphite and diamonds are formed from pure carbon.





Chemical
ᒐᐧᑲᒥᓂᑲᐦᐨ
Tagwagaminigan

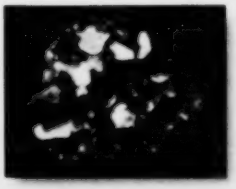
A natural or man-made substance that is used in an industrial process to do something useful.

Chlorine
ᑯᑯᐦ ᑲᐊᐧᑲᐱᑭᓯᓂᐧᐣ ᐊᓱᓂᐧᐣ
Gegoon ka'agwabikising asining

An element found in nature in some minerals. Large amounts may be poisonous to animals and plants. It may be used or produced in industrial processes such as pulp and paper.

Chromium
ᑲᒪᔨᑲᐘᐧᑳᐱᑭᒪᑲᒻ
Gamashkawabikichikemagag

A metallic element found in minerals in nature. It is used in steel to make it harder.

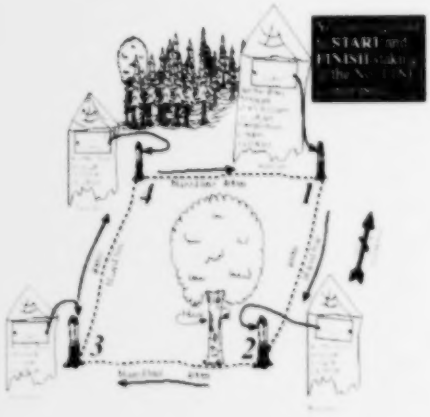


Circular
ᐧᐊᐣ ᐃᐸᐳ
Wawiiyeya

A round shape.

Claim
ᑎᐸᐊᒻ
Tiba'akan

An area of land on which mineral rights are owned by a person or company for purposes of exploration.



Claims staking ᑲᑭᑭᓂᐅᐋᒋᐦᒋᐃᑲᐌᑦ ᑎᐸᐊᒃᐦ Gakikiinowachichiigadeg tiba'akan The activity of defining or putting boundaries around an area to explore.	
Closure ᑲᑭᐸᑯᐃᑲᐌᑦ Kakibakohigadeg The mine is formally closed and the site is returned to nature.	
Cobalt ᓴᓴᒃ ᐊᐱᐦ Sasekawabik A metallic substance found in minerals. It is gray and used in iron and steel alloys and to make blue glass. It can be made radioactive for use in X-rays and medicine.	
Collected ᑲᒧᓂᑲᓴᓂᐅᐁᒡ Gamooshaagasiniwech The collecting of precious minerals.	

Communication
ᑎᐸᒋᒧ· ᐃᐟ
Tibaachimowin

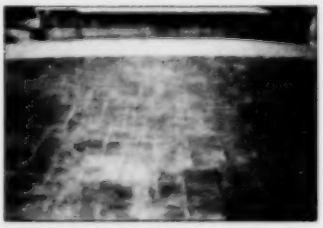
An act of giving information, message.

Community
ᑕᔑᕀ· ᐃᐟ
Dazhiikewin

A group of people that live in the same place, share common interests or needs, and interact with each other.

Competitive bid/Invitation to Tender
ᐊᓂᑭ· ᐃᑲ· ᕀᐸᑭᓇᑎ· ᐃᐟ
Anokiiwigagwebakinadiwin

A mine may pay for other companies to do work or provide equipment or a service. In order to get the best value the mine will request a price and description of how the work will be done from several companies. The mines may take the lowest bid.

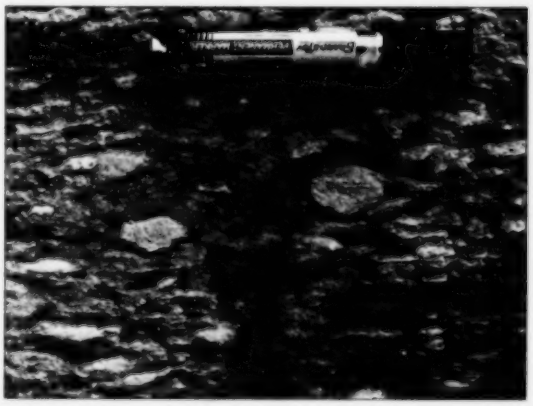
Computer ᑲᐅᔑᐱᐧ ᐊᐢᓴᐤ Kahozhibikewadeseg A machine used to enter, organize, and process data and information.	
Concentrator ᑳᔑᑭᓯᐱᐧᐃᑲᐧᐊᓴᐅᒡ ᐊᓭᐟ Gashikisiiyabikabaawaasoch A milling machine that produces a concentrate of valuable minerals or metals. Further treatment is required to recover the pure metal.	
Concern ᓇᓇᑲᑕᐧ ᐁᓂᒥᐧ ᐁᐧ ᐃᐟ Nanaagadaweniimiiwewin To involve someone or to be of interest.	
Concrete ᐧ ᐊᐱᑲᐟ Waabigan A construction material made of sand and gravel bound together with cement into a hard stone-like substance.	

Confirm
ᖁᒥᓇᒋᑯ
Kechinachigo

Make sure, verify; strengthen, settle, make valid; ratify, administer confirmation to.

Consolidated minerals/materials
ᑲᒪᖅᓱᐱᒋᓯᐦ
Gamashkwaabikisich

A massive or solid stone or other mineral deposit that must be cut, blasted or loosened by some method to be mined, e.g., limestone, granite, shale, etc.



Contour
ᑭᓂᐊᐅᑲᑭᐱᐦᐃᒋᓀᓂᔨᐩ
Kikinowadakibihiganiyap

A line on the map which connects points of equal value. On one side of the contour the area will be below the value and on the other side it will be above the value. The contour may be used to show such things as the elevation or the gold grade of rocks.

Conveyor
ᑭᒋᐱᓯᓂ ᐊᔭᓂᐟ ᑲᑭᔑᐸᐃᑲᓱᐧᐃᐧᐣ ᐋᑦ
Kichipisoon asiniig kakishibaabikesewach

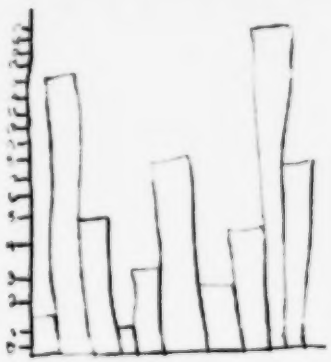
A long loop (belt) of material stretched over a series of rollers. Motors make the rollers and belt move. Conveyors are often used in mines to move rocks from one place to another.

Dam
ᑭᐸᑯᓂᒃ
Kiibaakonigan

A barrier built to hold back something. In mining, tailings (the waste products from mining) are kept in large areas and held in place by tailing dams.

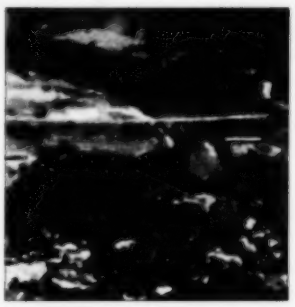
Data
ᓂᐱᐁᐱᐃᑫᐧᐃᓐ ᐃᐧ
Niibiidebihigewin

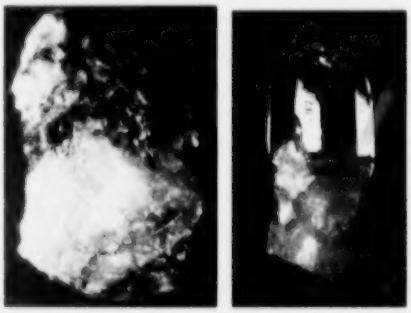
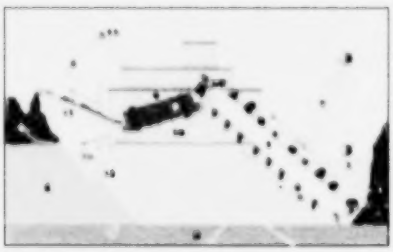
A list of observations that are collected by instruments or descriptions made by looking at the earth.



Depleted
ᑲᐋᓂᐊᑲᓱᓯᓄᒡ ᐊᔭᐧ
Ga'aniagasinoch asin

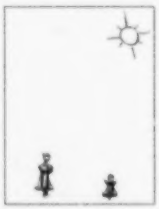
To become smaller by gradually being used up. For example the amount of ore at a mine is depleted over time through mining.

Deliver ᐱᒥ· ᐃᒋᕐ· ᐃᓗ Pimiwichigewin Carry goods to a destination.	
Deposit ᒪ· ᐊᓗᑕᓂ· ᐁ· ᐃᓗ Mawandasiniwewin A mass of naturally occurring mineral material usually of economic value.	
Development ᑲᐊᓂᐅᔨᓯᖏᑦ Kahanihoshising An area transformed for community use, e.g., housing development.	
Diamond drill ᐱ· ᐊᐱdbᓂᐸdᓄᐃbᓗ Piiwaabikokanibagone'igan A rotary type of rock drill in which the cutting is done by abrasion rather than percussion.	

Different ᐯᐸᑲᐟ Pebakan Not the same.	
Dip ᑲᐅᐱᒣᐊᐱᑭᔪᐦᐟ (ᐊᓯᐟ) Gahopimehabikishing (asin) The angle a rock face makes from the horizontal. For example, a vein to be mined may be at a 70 degree dip or angle from the ground surface. The path that a ball will trace or follow when it rolls down a slope.	
Dore bar ᐊᐟᑲ· ᐊᐟ ᑲᐊᑦ· ᐊᓯᐦᐟ Ishkawaach ga'adaawasoch The final saleable product of a gold mine.	
Dredge ᑲᒧᑭᐱᐱᐢᕐᒪᑲᐟ Kamookiibiikibichikemagag The machine that scoops the earth from the bottom of a river.	

Drill
ᐊᓯᓂᐘᑲᓐᐃᑲᐣ
Asiniwibagone'igan

A machine used to drill holes into the ground to sample the soil, rock, or to make holes to fill explosives.



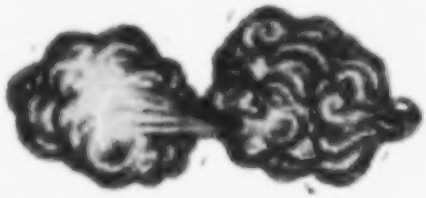
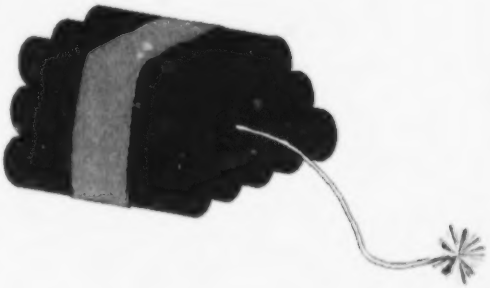
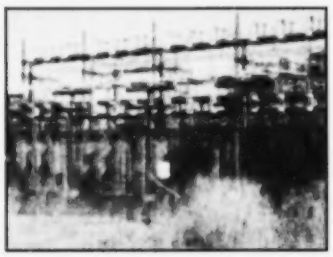
Drill hole

Dump
ᐱ· ᐊᐱᐣᐘᓂᐘ· ᐃᓯᑭ· ᐁᐱᓂᑲᐣ
Piiwaabikokaniwisikiiwepinigan

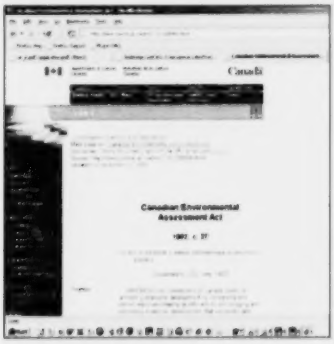
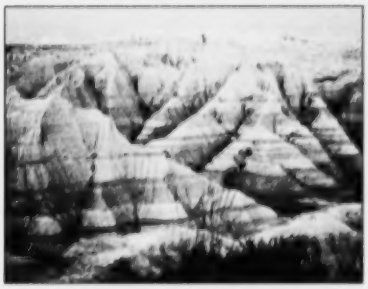
An area where the waste rock is moved to, to get at the valuable mineral.

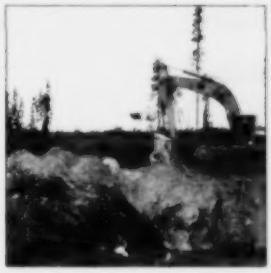
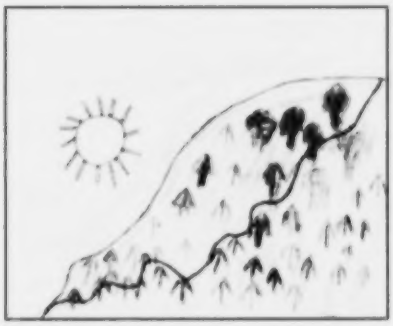
During
ᒣ·ᑲᓯ
Megwach

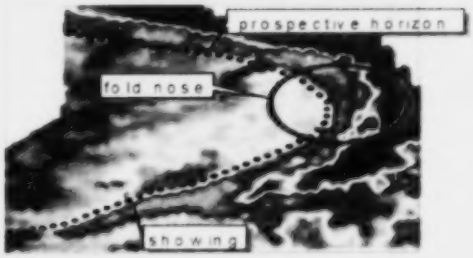
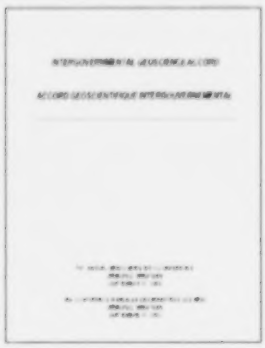
Within a particular time.

Dust ᑲᐸᑌᐟ ᐱᑯᐟ Kabatek Pikon A very fine particle or matter that can be blown into the air.	
Dynamite ᐸᐟᑲᐱᑭᑲᐟ Bashkabikisigan Explosive.	
Economic ᓭᓂᐳᕐᐧ ᐃᐟ Shooniyaagewin Industrial significance.	
Electrical substation ᐧ ᐊᐢᑯᓂᒋᕐᐧ ᐃᑲᒥᐟ Wasigonechikewigamik The site where electrical equipment is located.	

Electrical/Electricity ᑲᐊᔾᓀᓂᑯᓂᔭᐱᑭᓴ Ka'ayashookoneyaabikeseg Electricity is a type of energy used by industry in large amounts.	
Electrician ᐅᓇᐱᐃᐧ· ᐃᓂᓂ Onabike'igwinini A person whose work is to construct, repair or install electric equipment and machinery.	
Electromagnetic (EM) survey ᑲᐊᔾᓀᓂᑯᓂ· ᐃᓇᒋᐱᒋᐧᒪᑲᐦ Gahayashokonewinachibichigemagag A geophysical survey method which measures the electromagnetic properties of rocks. 	
Electronics ᐱᐧ· ᐊᐱᑯᐦᐃᓂ· ᐃᐊᐸᒋᑕᐦᓯ Piiwaabikokaniwiihabaachitaganan Equipment made up of wires and electrical parts. Radios, computers, and TVs are electronics.	

Environmental impact study ᒪ· ᐊᓂᔪᐢᓄ· ᐃᓂ Mawaandobiigewin A written report compiled prior to a production decision that examines the effects proposed mining activities would have on the natural surroundings of an exploration property.	
Erosion ᑲᑭᐱᐢᑲᐱᑭᐢᑲᓯ Gagibishkabikishkach The natural breaking down and subsequent removal of either rock or surface material.	
Expeditor ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᐅᔨᑕ· ᐃᓂᓂ Piiwaabikokewihozhiitawinini The person or company that purchases supplies and sends them to a camp.	
Expenditure ᐸᓇᒋᒧ· ᐃᓂ Banachichigewin A cost of buying something or service.	

Extract/extraction ᐯᐸᑲᐟ ᑲᐃᔨᐊᓂᐦᑲᓂᐧᐊᓐ ᐃᐟ (ᐊᓯᐟ) Pebaakan ka'ishiasaaganiwich (asin) To remove ore from the ground during mining; to separate metals and mineral from ore during concentration.	
Explore ᐱᐧ ᐊᐱᑯᐧ ᐃᓇᓇᐟᑐᐹᕈᒋᑲᐧ ᐃᐟ Piiwaabikokewinanaadokikenchigewin Examine or scrutinize the land.	
Exposed ᐊᓯᐟ ᑲᒧᖏᐱᑭᓱᐣ Asin kamoosheyabikishing The mineral or rock that is revealed and left unprotected.	
Fault ᐊᑭ ᑲᑕᐟᑲᐸᓄᓴᐟ Aki gatashkabaaneseg A zone where the earth has cracked or broken and is now weak, resulting in sliding of one rock mass along another. 	

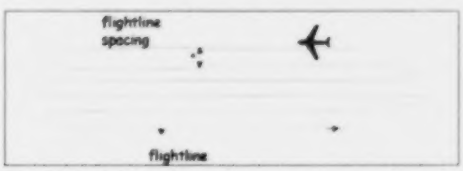
Favourable area ᑲᔨᑌᐧ ᐯᐢᑕᑯᐣ Gazhidebwendagook An area where valuable minerals occur.	
Federal ᑲᓇᑕ ᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑᑭᐱᒪ Kanada shimaganishii'ogimaa Federal Government of Canada	Government of Canada Gouvernement du Canada
Federal / provincial mineral agreement ᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑᐧ ᐃᐊᔭᓂᓇᑲᑯᑕᒧᐧᐣ ᐃᐢ Shimaganishiwiasinikenaadotamowin An agreement between the federal government and a province concerning the ownership and disposition of minerals underlying reserve lands.	
Field ᒥᖘᑲᒥᐣ Mishekamig ᐸᐢᐧᑲ Bashkwa Open land area free of woods. [Also a word used by geologists to describe the area where they work, such as the "bush"].	

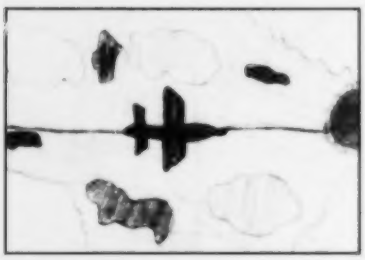
Financial
ᐃᓇᐱᑭᓂᓄᐧᐃᐣ ᐃᐟ
Inaabikinigewin

The management and use of money by businesses, banks and governments.

Flightline
ᑲᔨᔭᓵᓱᑯᑯᑎᐢ
Gayayaashoogoodeg

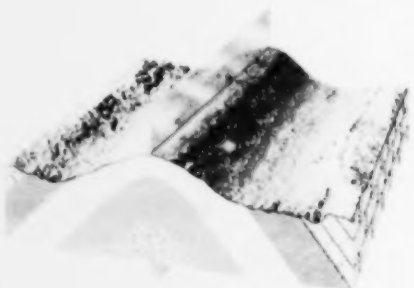
The path followed by an airplane that conducts an airborne survey.





Fold
ᑲᐧᐊᑲᐱᓯᐢ
Gawaagaabikisich

A shape resulting when rocks are bent.



Formal
· ∇· ∇σ ьſΓьσ· ⊲ᑭ
Weweni gazhijikaniwang

Proper and not casual. Official.

Fulfillment
· ⊲· ⊲σ ∧Γ· ΔΓ٩· Δᑦ
Weweni bimiwichikewin

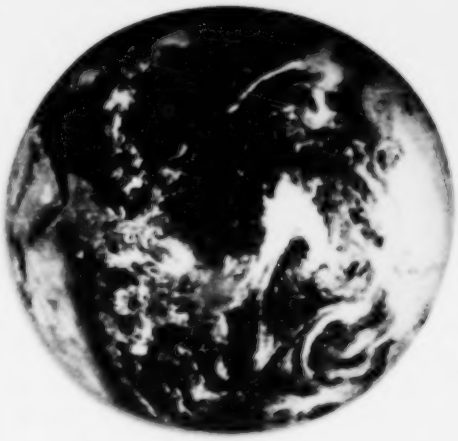
To perform or to do what is needed; satisfy the need, wish or ambition.

Geochemical survey
⊲ſσᑦbaaᑦ)Pٹσ∟· ⊲ᑭ
Asininkananaandokikenimawach

Rocks, sand, or material from the ground or bottom of a lake are collected and then the chemical composition is measured in a laboratory.

Geology
ᐊᓯᓂᐅᓇᓇᑌᑲᑭᑎᒋᑭᐏᓂ ᐃᐧ
Asiniwinanaadokikenchigewin

Study of the natural processes that shape the earth (e.g., wind and water erosion, volcanoes, earthquakes, etc.) and concentrate minerals.



Geological mapping
ᐊᓯᓂᑫ ᐊᑭ ᐃᒪᓯᐦᑐᐃᒡ
Asinike akiwimazine'igan

Describing the types, physical features, and location of rock or sand and gravel deposits on a map.

Geologist
ᓇᓇᐧᑐᑭᑎᒋᑭᐏᓂ ᐃᓂᓂ
Nanaandokikenchigewinini

A person that studies rocks and minerals.

Geophysical
ᐊᓂᐟ ᐊᑭᐁᔪᓇᓵᑯᐟ
Aniin aki'eshinagok

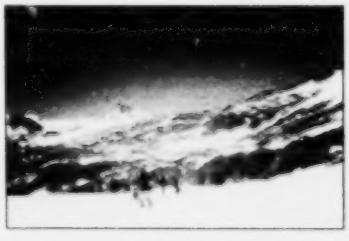
Of or pertaining to the science dealing with the physics of the earth.

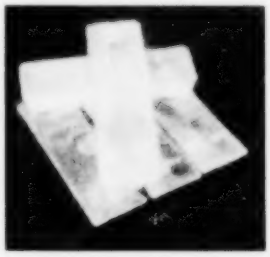
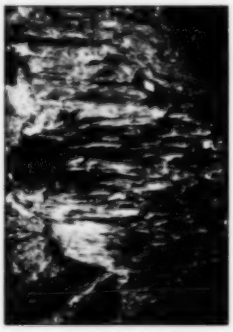
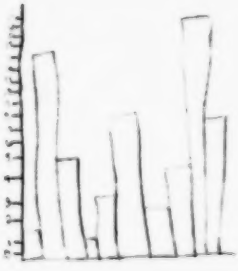
Geophysics
ᐊᑭᐦᓂᔪᐊᔾᔨᓵᓇᓵᑯᐟ
Akikanishihayayaachinagok

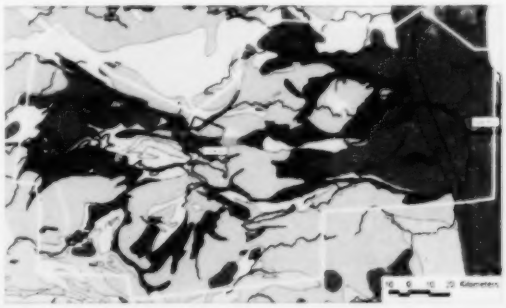
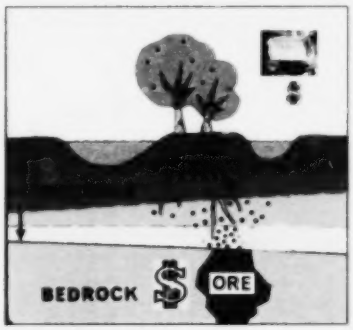
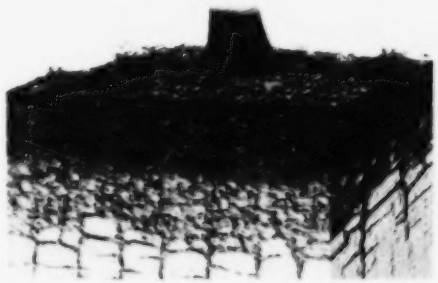
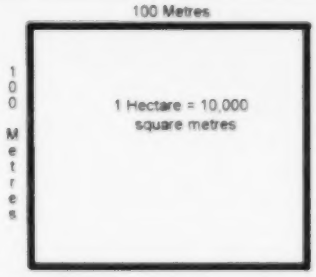
Science dealing with the physics of the earth.

Glaciers
ᑭᒥᒥᑯᐟ ᑲᐸᒪᐅᑯᐟ
Kichimikom kapapaamahoogoch

River of ice; slow moving mass of ice formed by accumulated snow in the mountain valleys.

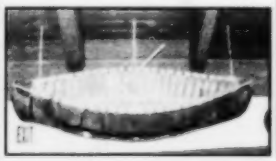


Gold ᐅᓴᐧ ᐊᓂᐦ Ozaawasin ᓭᓂᐳᐊᓂᐦ Shooniyaasin A yellow precious metal.	
Gossan ᑲᐧᑲᐱᔑᓯᐦ Gagwabikishing The rusted oxidized capping or staining of a mineral deposit generally formed by the oxidation or alteration of iron sulfides.	
Grab sample ᐊᓂᐦ ᑲᐅᑕᐱᓇᑲᓂᐧ ᐃᐟ Asin gahotabinaganiwich A sample taken at random. It is assayed to determine if valuable elements are contained in the rock.	
Graph ᑲᑭᓂᐧᑯᐱᐃᑲᐦ Gigiinawachiichashagobi'iigan A diagram that shows the relationship between numbers and amounts.	

Greenstone belt ᓚᓂᐳᐊᓯᐢ ᑲᑕᓂᑲᓂᑎᓂᒡ ᐃᐢ ᐁᓇᐱᔅᔪᐢᐣ Zhooniyaasin gadanenchikaniwich enabikishing Area of high mineral potential.	
Gross value ᑲᒪᒍᑕᓂᓴᐱᓯᐢ Gamamodaswabikwesich The estimated value of the ore body before deduction.	
Ground ᒍᑕᑲᒥᐢ Modagamig The surface of the earth.	
Hectares ᑲᑲᐢ ᑎᐸᐊᐸᓯ Kakaak diba'abaan A unit of area in the metric system equal to about 2 1/2 acres or 10,000 square metres.	

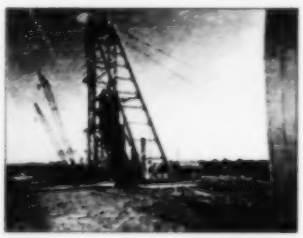
History
· ∇ᐟᑯᐟ ᐃᔑᒋᑫ· ᐃᐢ
Weshkoch ishichigewin

Record and study of past events.



Hoist
ᑲᐃ·ᑲᐱᑫᐱᑫᓴᒪᑲᐟ
Gahikwabikebichiikesemagag

The machine used for raising and lowering the cage or other conveyance in a shaft.



Host rock ᑲᐧ ᐃᐧ ᖃᐳᐱᑭᓱᐦᓯᒼᐣ ᐊᓂᐦ Gawigweyabikishing asin The rock surrounding an ore deposit.	
Identifies ᑳᐊᐳᐦᑐᓂᓴᑕᐧᐃᓇᐧᐃᓂᒡ ᐃᓇᐧ ᐃᐦᐣ ᐊᓂᐦ Kaayayandonisotawinawinch asin Establish identity of; recognize a person or object in a group; associate one self with. 	
Igneous ᑳᐊᓂᒪᐟᑲᐧ ᐊᐱᐟᑲᐦ Gahanimashkawabikishkach A type of rock or mineral that solidified from molten or partly molten material.	
Includes ᑲᑕᑯᐟ Gadagok To contain something or someone as part of something else.	

Independent
ᑲᑎᐯᓂᑎᓯᒡ
Katibenidisoch

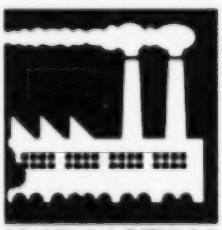
Not subject to others, self reliant, free.

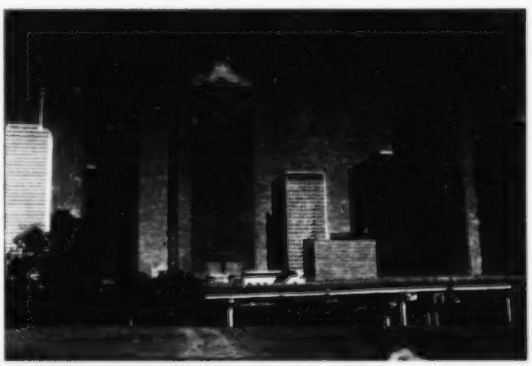
Industrial minerals
ᓭᓂᔨ· ᐊᓴᐢ ᑲᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯᑲᓴ· ᐋᐢ
Shooniyaasin kapiiwaabikokasoch

Non-metallic, non-fuel minerals used in their natural state in the chemical and manufacturing industries.

Industry
ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯᕽ· ᐃᑲᒥᐢ (ᐊᓴᐢ)
Piiwaabikokewikamig (asin)

Manufacture, processing of goods; branch of this; diligence; habitual hard work.





Information
· ᐃᓕᒪᓐ ᐃᓕ
Wiindamagewin

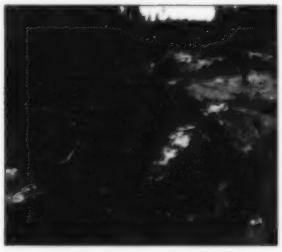
The communication or reception of knowledge or intelligence.

Initiative
ᑲᓐ ᐃᐊᓂ ᐃᔑᒋᓴᓕᓕ
Kawianiishichikeyan

To do something independently of outside influence or control; driven by one self; self-motivation; get-up-and-go; works by themself.

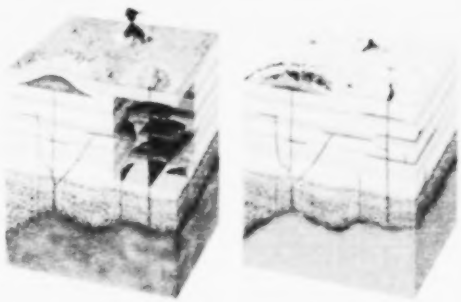
Intermediate exploration
ᒥᓇᐧᐊ ᑲᓂᔑᓴᐧ ᓇᓇᑭᐱᓀᒋᓐᐃᓐ ᐃᓕ
Miinawaa ganiishiseg nanaadokikenchigewin

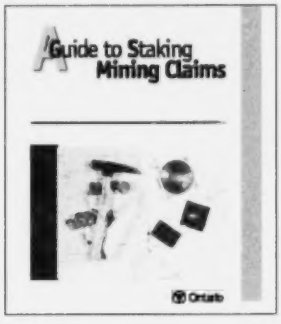
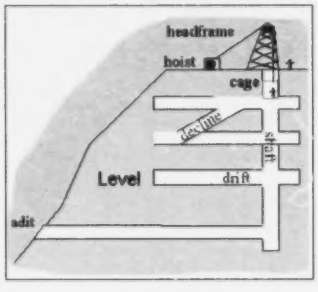
More exploration than basic exploration, but not as sophisticated as advanced exploration.



Interpretation
ᐊᓂᑲᓇᒪᓐ ᐃᓕ
Anikanodamagewin

Translate; teaching technique that stresses appreciation, and understanding.

Intersection faults ᐊᑭ ᑲᐊᔑᑌᑦᑭᑲᒥᑭᓭᐢ Aki kahazhidedashkigamigiseg A zone where the earth has cracked or broken that cut across each other.	
Intrusion ᑲᒥᔑᓂᓗᒧᐦ ᐊᐱᑦᑲᐟ Gamishiinomaamowabikishkach A mass of igneous rock formed by the consolidation of magma intruded into other rocks.	
Knowledge ᑭᐢᑕᒪᐦ ᐃᐢ Kikendamawin Knowing what one knows, learning.	

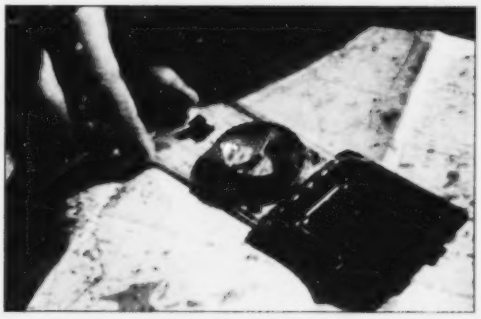
Land ᐊᑭ Aki Solid part of earth's surface; ground, soil; country property consisting of land.	
Land acquisition ᐊᑭ ᑲ· ᐃᔨᐊᐢᑐᐊᓯᓂ· ᐊᑌᐟ Aki gawizhi-andoo'asiniwadeg To have legal use or ownership of the land.	
Lease ᐊ· ᐃᓗᓂ· ᐃᐢ Awiiyazowin A document that grants an individual a property interest in land or minerals.	
Level ᑲᐅᐱᒪᐢᑎᑫᓗᑲᓂᑲᑌᐟ ᑲᑕᓄᑭᑲᑌᐟ Gahopimebiindikeyanikadeg gadaananokiikadeg The horizontal openings of a working horizon in a mine.	

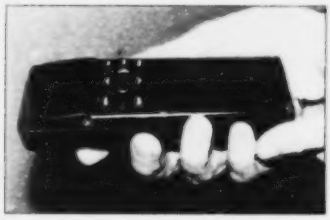
Limited stripping
<ᐸᑭ ᐊᑭ ᑲᐱᓂᑭ· ᐁᐯ ᐃᑲᑌᐟ
Bangi aki gabishakiwebehigadeg

Clearing, by prospectors, of a small area of rock using water or shovels in order to see the buried rock.

Location
· ᐁᑎᓇᐟᐃ
Wetinakei

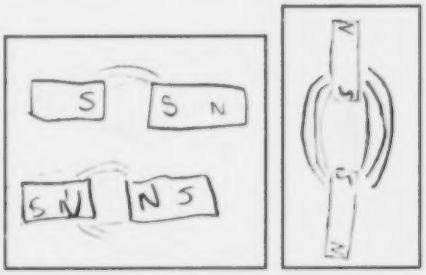
Placing; situation.

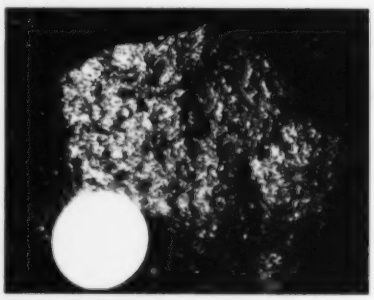
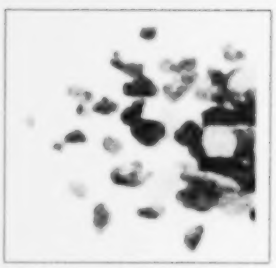


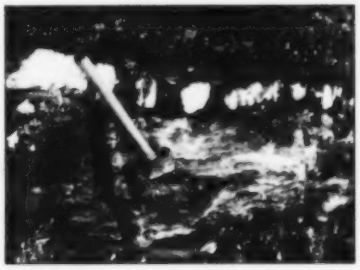
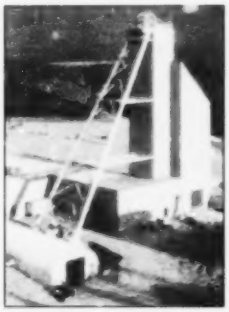


Magnetic
ᑲᓇᒋᐦᒋᓀᒪᑲᐟ
Kanachibichigemagak

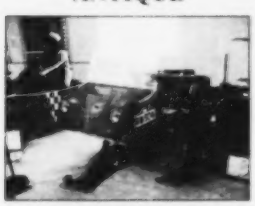
Related to or characterized by the earth's magnetism.

Magnetism ᑲ· ᐃᑯᐱᕐᓚᑲᑊ Kawiikobijigemagak A character of a rock or material that is like the force in nature which is seen in a magnet.	
Magnetometer ᐊᐸᒋᑲᒃ ᑲᐅᐟᒋᑭᕐᑕᑯᑊ Apachitagan ga'onchikikendagok An instrument used to measure the magnetic character of a rock.	
Mapping ᐊᑭ· ᐃᓚᓯᓂᐱᐃᕐ· ᐃᐟ Akiwimazinibi'igewin Depicting geological information on a flat surface. Collecting geological information in the field to produce a map.	
Maps ᐊᑭ· ᐃᓚᓯᓗ ᐃᑲᓐᐟ Akiwimazine'iganan Flat representation of the earth.	

Measures ᑎᐸᖃᓂᖅ ᐃᓕ Dibabiikinigewin An action intended to achieve a result.	
Metallic minerals ᑲᐧ ᐊᖏᐱᓕᓕ ᐊᓕ Gawasabikisooch asin Minerals that present either a metallic sheen or luster in their appearance making them shiny.	
Minerals ᐊᓕ ᑲᐱ ᐊᐱᑯᑲᓕ Asin kapiiwaabikokasoch Naturally occurring substances with specific chemical compositions.	
Mineral lease ᐊᓕᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᓕᓐᐃᒪᓐ Asinikewimazine'iganes A document issued under the Ontario Government Mining Regulations that grants a right to explore, develop and produce minerals within the lease area.	

Mineral occurrence ᐊᓯᐟ ᑲᑕᑕᓂᓂᒪᒋᓂᐧ ᐃᐟ Asin gadashidaanenimaganiwich A place, site or deposit, of which little may be known, except that specific minerals have been identified and recorded.	
Mine ᐱᐧ ᐊᐱᑫᐧ ᐃᑲᒥᑯᐟ Piiwaabikokewigamigon Deep hole for digging out coal and metals. 	
Mining ᐱᐧ ᐊᐱᑫᐧ ᐃᐟ Piiwaabikokewin To seek valuable materials in.	
Mining Act ᐱᐧ ᐊᐱᑫᐧ ᐃ ᐃᓇᑯᓂᐧ ᐃᓇᐟ Piiwaabikokewi inaakonigewinan Legislation that governs mining in Ontario.	

Ontario

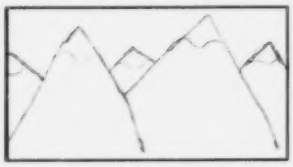
Mining camp ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᑲᐯᔨ· ᐃᐟ Piiwaabikokewigabeshiwin A small area where there is a large number of mines.	
Ministry ᔨᒪᑲᓂᔨ· ᐃᑭᒪ· ᐃᐟ Shiimaganishiwikimawin A department of the Ontario Government focused on specific issues.	Ontario
M.N.D.M ᓇᒪᑲᓂᔨ· ᐃᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯ· ᐃᐟ Shimaganishiwipiiwaabikokewin Acronym for Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, responsible for promoting northern economic and community development and coordinating the delivery of programs and services in the North; also responsible for enhancing mineral sector competitiveness and ensuring the sustainable development of Ontario's mineral resources.	
Modern ᓄᑫ ᑲᐃᔨᓴ Nogoom kahizhiseg Present or recent time version of something that already exists.	**ANTIQUE**  **MODERN**

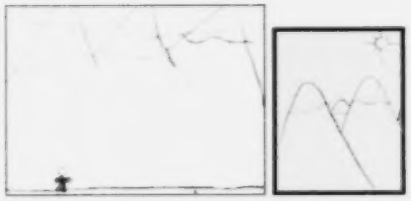
Monitoring
ᓇᑲᒋᒋᐦᐁᑲᐧᐃᑫᐣ ᐃᐟ
Nagachichiikewin

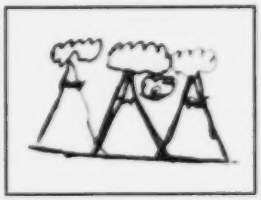
To watch to make sure that rules are followed.

Mountain
ᐊᐧᑲᒪᑎᓇ
Akwaamadina

A large area with steep sides that may reach many kilometres into the sky.

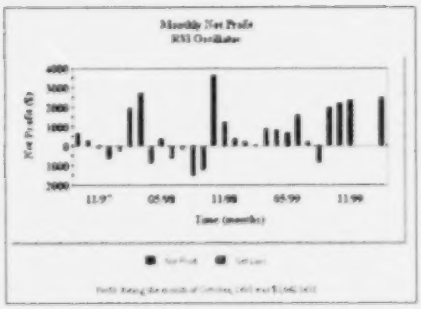






Net profit interest
ᑲ ᑲᐟᑭᕐᕋᒪᑲᐟ
Ga-gashkichigemagag

Profit remaining after all the depreciations have been deducted.



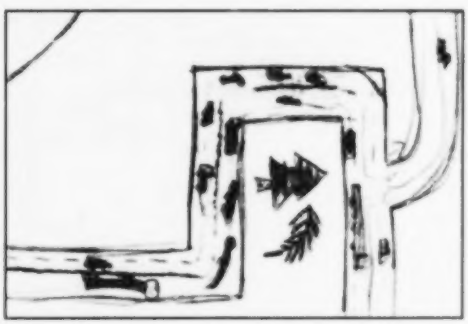
Net smelter return
ᑕᓴᐱᐟ ᑲᑭᓯᑭᓂᒋᓂᐧᐃᐧᐋᒑᐦ ᐊᐟ
Daswabik gagiikashkichigewach

An interest in a mining property held by the vendor on the net revenue generated from the sale of metal produced by the mine.

OEC
Ontario Exploration Corporation
Guidebook and Application Forms

New road (s)
ᐅᐢᑭ ᒥᑲᓇᑲᑫᐧᐃᐧᐣ ᐃᐟ
Oshki miikanakewin

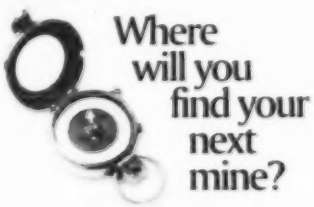
Newly created wide path with a smooth surface on which vehicles and people travel.



New trail
ᐅᐢᑭ ᐃᓇᒧᒋᑲᐢᑲᐟ
Oshki inamochigan

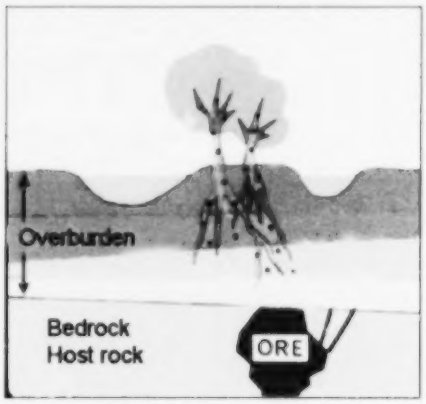
A new and narrow track the people walk along.

No claims ᑲᐧ ᐃᐟ ᑎᐸᐊᑲᑌᓯᓂᓐ Gaawiin tibahakadesinoon An area where no claims are staked.	
No new roads ᑲᐧ ᐃᐟ ᒋᐅᐟᑭᒥᑲᓂᑲᓀᐧᐊᒋ Gaawiin chihoshkimiikanakewach An area where there are no packed roads for vehicles to travel.	
Non-metallic minerals ᑲᐧ ᐃᐟ ᐊᑯ ᑲᐃᓇᐸᑎᓯᓯᐠ Gaawiin gegoon gahinabadisisik Minerals that do not contain extractable metals in their chemical composition. The example here is halite, or salt.	
Nugget ᐸᑯᑕᒥᐠ ᑲᒥᑲᐧ ᐊᑲᓂᐧ ᐃᐟ Biigotakamig gamikawakaniwich A lump of precious metal found free in its natural environment.	

Observed ᓇᓇᑲᒋᒋᑫᐧ ᐃᐟ Nanaagachichigewin Notice, remark; watch; note systematically, keep, follow, make a remark.	
Open pit ᐅᑭᑕᒪᒥᐟ ᐱᐧ ᐊᐱᑯᑦ Ogidakamig piiwaabikokan A surface mine open to daylight, such as a quarry.	
Operation ᑲᐱᒪᓂᑭᑲᑎᑌᐟ Gabiimanokiikandeg An event that has been carefully planned and involves a lot of people.	
Operation Treasure Hunt ᐅᐟᑌᓀᐦ ᓃᓂᔨᐊᓱᐟ ᓇᓭᐟᑐᑭᕐᒋᕐᑫᐧ ᐃᐟ Ontario shooniyaasin nanaandokikenchigewin Ontario Government program to geologically map the north.	

Ore body
ᑲᐅ·ᑲᐱᔑᓯᐣ ᐊᓯᐦ
Gahokwabikishing asin

A body of minerals known and proven to occur in a quantity and quality economically viable for mining.



Ore reserves
ᐊᓯᐦ ᑲᑭᐳᐦᑭᑭᓂᒪᓀᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐃᐟ
Asin gagihayandookikenimaganiwich

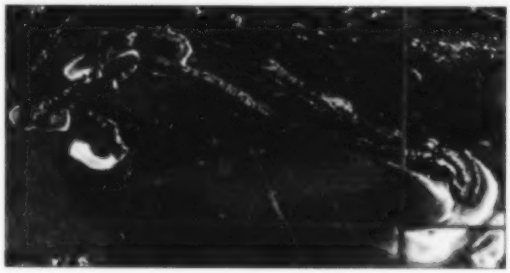
Ore that has been sampled extensively and reserved or set aside for later removal.

Outcrop
ᐊᓯᐦ ᑳᓴᐱᔑᓯᐣ
Asin gazaagabikishing

An exposure of rock or mineral deposit that can be seen on the surface.

Pattern
ᑲᒪᒪᓯᓇᐱᐢᑫᐦ
Ga-mamaazinabikisich

A repeating arrangement of colors, shapes and figures.

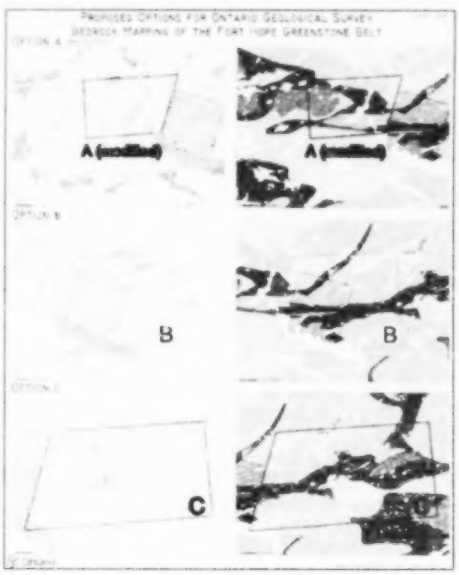


Placer
ᑲᑭᓱᐳᐱᑲᐲᑯᐦ
Gakisiiyabikapoogoch

A mineral deposit usually formed by rivers and streams that concentrate heavy mineral particles, such as gold.

Plan
ᐧᐊᐣᐁᓇᑯᓂᒋᐧᐃᐣᐞ
Wawenaakonigewin

Ideas and steps that guide your activities to reach a desired goal.



Planning ᓇᑲᓂᐅᓇᔨᓱᐧᐃᓂᐦᑐᐃᓐ Niikanionashoowewin Way of proceeding; projects, design; maps, etc.	
Policy ᐊᓇᑯᓂᑫᐧᐃᐧᐃᑲᐣ Inaakonikewibiigan Course of action adopted; plan or course of action or guiding principle by a government, political party, or business, intended to influence and determine decisions, actions, and other matters.	**The (Ontario) Aboriginal Policy Framework, October 23, 2003, SUPPORTING ABORIGINAL SELF-RELIANCE THROUGH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** ***The Aboriginal Policy Framework*** guides Ontario's approach to Aboriginal affairs and was established to ensure that provincial policies, programs and services directed to Aboriginal people help create opportunities for employment and economic development, which will strengthen the self-reliance of Aboriginal communities.
Portal ᑲᐅᒋᒪᓀᑲᑎᐧᐃᐧᐃᑲᓂᑲᐣ Kaonchimadanikadeg piiwaabikokan A surface entrance to a mine.	
Power ᐧᐊᓴᓂᒋᒃᑲᐣ ᑲᐅᒋᒥᔨᒪᑲᒪᒃ Wasakonenchigan kaonchibimiyamagak Electric source of energy used to run machinery and lighting.	

Power line
· ᐊᓴᓄᒋᑲᓄᔭᐱ
Wasakonechikaneyaa

The cables, poles and towers used to carry electricity from one place to another.

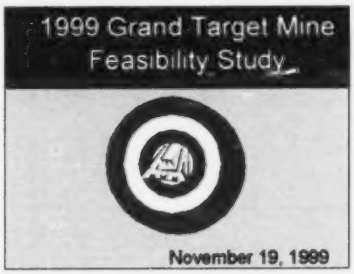
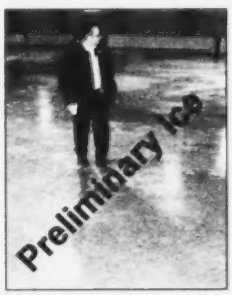
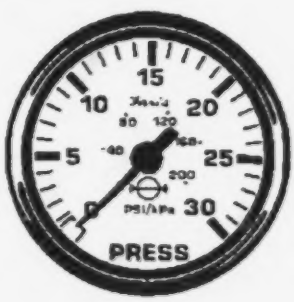
Precambrian
ᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᓂ· ᐃᓇᓇᐁᑭᒋᑫᓂᑫᓂᓐ ᐃᐦ
Nitam asiniwinanaadokikenchigewin

The earliest part of the geological time scale (oldest), including all corresponding rocks, equivalent to about 9 percent of geologic time.

Time	Period	Radiometric age [million years]	
		duration of the period	beginning
Cenozoic	Quaternary	2	2
		65	67
Mesozoic		70	137
		58	195
		35	230
Paleozoic	Permian	55	285
	Carboniferous	65	350
	Devonian	55	405
	Silurian	35	440
	Ordovician	60	500
	Cambrian	70	570
		3000+	3600+

Precious metals
ᑲᑭᐢᑭᓂᐦ ᐊᓂᐢ
Gagiitangisoch asin

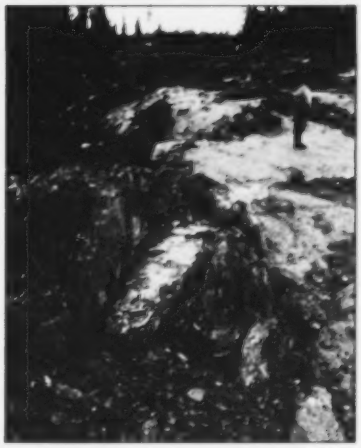
Metals having value.

Pre-feasibility/feasibility study ᐱᒥᔦᐢᐅᑭᑭᓯᒋᑫᓂᐧᐃᐣ Pimiyaandokikenchigewin A study of a mineral deposit to see if it can be mined at a profit.	
Preliminary ᑲᐅᐢᒋᒪᒋᑕᓂᐧᐃᐣ Ga'onchimachitaniwang Introductory, preparatory statement; an early step or situation that is likely to change.	
Pressure (PSI/MPa) ᑲᒪᐅᓂᒪᑲᓱᐧᐃᐣ Kamagonigemagak ᑲᒪᐅᐢᑭᒪᑲᓱᐧᐃᐣ Kamagoshkikemagak Pressure is the amount of push on something or the amount of force supplied spread over an area.	
Production ᑲᐅᔑᕋᑌᐧᐃᐣ Ka'ozhichikadeg The process of manufacturing or growing something. The total amount produced.	

Products ᑲᑭᔑᒋᑲᓂᐧᐃᒡ Kagishichiganiwich The amount, quantity, or total produced.	
Profit and loss statement ᑲᐊᓂᐦᐃᐃᓇᐱᑭᓂᓄᒪᑲᒡ Gahanihiinabikinigemagak The income statement of the company, detailing revenues minus total costs to give total profit.	
Projects ᐊᓄᑭᐧ ᐃᓄᓴᐦᐣ Anokiiwinesan A plan, scheme, design.	
Programs ᐅᓂᒋᐧᐃᐣ Onachigewin ᐅᓇᒋᐧᐃᓇᐣ Onachigewinan Detailed notes of proceedings; a set of long-term projects that follow Government policy.	First Nations Forestry Program Programme forestier des Premières nations *In partnership with First Nations* *En partenariat avec les Premieres nations*

Property
ᐯᐢᒉᐧ· ᐃᐣ
Tiipenchigewin

The area of land that has been defined or marked out; a mineral property is an area marked out by claim posts that usually contains mineral occurrences.



Prospecting
ᓇᓇᐣᐩ· ᐊᔨᓂ· ᐃᐣ
Nanaandowasiniwin

To explore an area for mineral deposits.

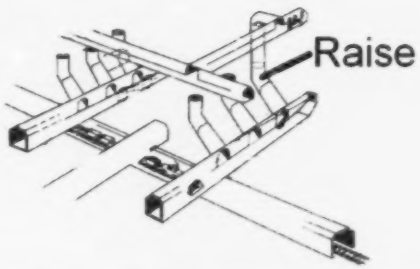
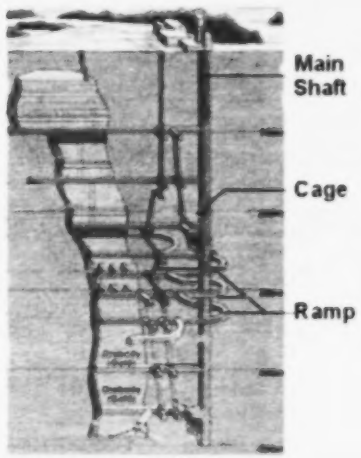
Prospector
ᓇᓇᐣᐩ· ᐊᔨᓂ· ᐁᓂᓂ
Nanaandowasiniwenini

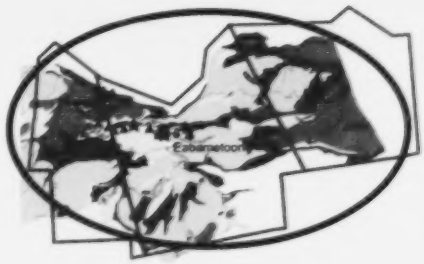
A person who looks for valuable minerals.

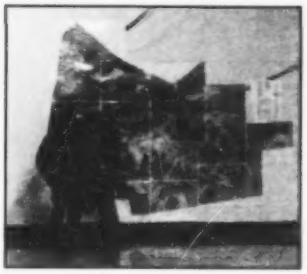
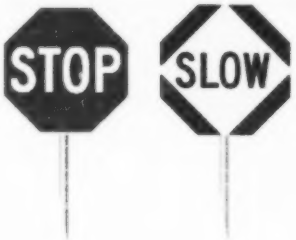
Ontario

Provide ᐅᐢᒋᑕᒪᐟ· ᐃᐢ Onchiitamagewin Make preparations, supply, equip and give. To supply the things that someone needs. To set down as a rule or condition.	
Provincial ᐯᐱᑭᐢ ᐊᑭᓴᐢ Pebikish akisan Ontario Government	Ontario
Published ᑭᐟᑕᒪᐟ· ᐃᐢ Kikendamagwin Something that has been prepared and issued for sale.	Ontario ᐊᐸᒪᐢ ᐃᔑᑭ·ᓀ· ᐃᓇᐢ ᐋᓂᓂ· ᐃᓇᓇᐢᐢᑭᑭᒋᑕᐟ· ᐃᐢ ᑲᐢ ᐱ· ᐊᐱᐧᑭ· ᐃᐢ ᐃᑭᐢ· ᐃᐢ **Eabametoong First Nation** **Glossary of** **Geological and Mining-Related Terms** Ontario Geological Survey Miscellaneous Paper 170 ᐊᐸᒪᐢ ᐅ·ᐃᑕᓂᒪᐟᐢ ᐃᓇ ᐱᒪᓂᔑᐢ ᐃᐢ·ᐊᐱᑭ· ᐃᐢ Eabametoong First Nation in partnership with Ministry of Northern Development and Mines May 2004 2004

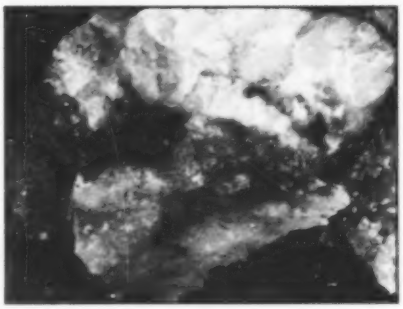
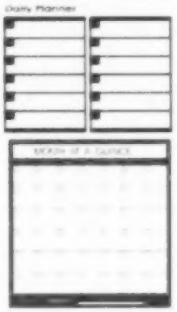
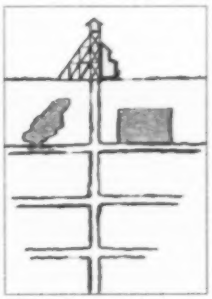
Pump · Δ· ٩Δ<ᵉ Wiikwehiban A machine that moves or lifts a fluid from one place to another.	
Purchasing ◁C· ∇· Δᵉ Adaawewin To buy; the people in a company who buy the supplies and equipment.	
Quartz · Δσ· ᓇΛˈ Wiininwabik A very common mineral, usually white or clear, hard to mine. It is a common host rock for gold.	
Radioactive ᓇσϧᵉᔪ· <ᑌᔑᓄ· Δᵉ Naniisaan shapwateshinowin The property of some natural elements to give off very small particles and break down over time.	

Raise · Δ· ϧΛ٩ΛϚϧᑦ Wikwaabikepichigan A vertical shaft or an underground mine usually built from the bottom up.	
Ramp Δᓇᑦᑕ· ∇ᒧϽϧᑦ Inandawemochigan An underground tunnel leading down into the mine. (Diagram from Placer Dome web site.)	
Record ϧ ⊲ᓂ ᐅᔨ Λ ΔϧU' Ka'anihozhibiihigaadeg The necessary claim-staking paperwork that is submitted to the MNDM.	

Region ᔑᒪᑲᓂᔑᑊ ᐃᑎᐯᐟᒋᑫ ᐃᐟ Shimaganishiwitibenchigewin Area district, stretch of country.	
Regulate ᐅᓇᑯᓂᑫ ᐃᐟ Onaakonigewin To bring under control of law or constituted authority.	
Rehabilitation ᒋᑭ ᐁᐃᔑᓇᑯᒋᓀᐦᐃᑲᓐ Chigiiwehizhinaagochigadeg To change the land back to its natural form.	
Rehabilitation plan ᒋᑭ ᐁᐅᓇᒋᑲᓐ Chigiiwehonachigadeg A document submitted to MNDM outlining how the land will be changed back to its natural form.	**Before:** **After:**

Release ᐸᑭᑎᓂᑲᐧᐃᑌ Pagidinigade Written discharge; permission to show publicly.	
Requirement ᐁᐟᑕ· ᐁᐟᑕᑯᐟ Endawendagok Something that you need to do or have.	
Reservation ᐃᐟᑯᓂᑲᐧᐟ Ishkonigan A place where native people (aboriginal) live.	
Residue ᑲᐃᐟᑯᓇᑲᓂ· ᐃᐟ Kahishkonaaganiwich What is left, remainder.	

Rock/rocks ᐊᓯᐟ/ᐊᓯᓂᐟ Asin, asinig Consolidated or unconsolidated solid mineral or minerals.	
Rock breaker ᐊᓯᓂ· ᐃᑭᐱᐟᑭ· ᐁᐸᐃᑲᐟ Asiniwikipishkiweba'igan A piece of heavy equipment, usually on tracks, that breaks large boulders into smaller pieces.	
Royalty ᐸ·ᖾᓇᒪᖾ· ᐃᐟ Pakwenamaagewin An amount of money paid to someone else, usually based on an amount of ore removed or a certain portion of the profit.	
Safety ᓇᓂᒋᑎᓵᐧ· ᐃᐟ Naanichitisowin The work to rid an area of risk or dangers so that no one is harmed while working.	

Sample ᐊᐳᐢᑐᑭᑦᒋᒣᐧᐃᓐ ᐃᐢ Ayaandokikenchigewin A piece of rock, drillcore or soil sent for testing/assaying to find out what is in it.	
Schedule ᐅᐢᓇᓭᐧ ᐁᐱᐃᑲᐢ Onnazhowebii'igan A detailed plan for the timing of the various parts, elements and procedures.	
Section ᑭᑭᓄᐧ ᐊᒋᐱᐃᑲᐢ Kikinowachibii'igan A drawing of something that presents a picture as if looking through a window from the side.	
Security fee ᑭᓂᒋᑎᐯᐃᒣᐧᐃᓐ ᐃᐢ Giizhachi-dibe'iigewin A payment made to DIAND by a permit or leaseholder.	

Sediment rock
ᑲᒪᐧᐊᐣᑯᐧᐊᐱᐦᑲᒋᑲᐦᑳᒑᒃ
Gamawaandowabikishkach

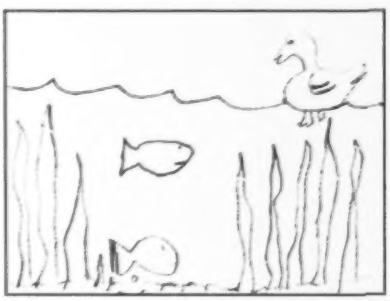
Fragments, gravel, sand, clay, mud, or parts of plants and animals moved by air, wind, water, or ice, which pile up. This pile may harden and form sedimentary rocks.

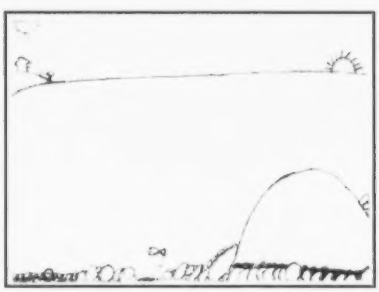
Sedimentary rock, soft rock
ᑲᒪᐧᐊᐣᑯᐧᐊᐱᐦᑲᒋᑲᐦᑳᐧᐊᒑᒃ
Gamawaandowabikishkawach

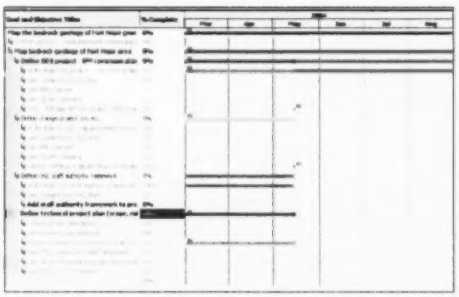
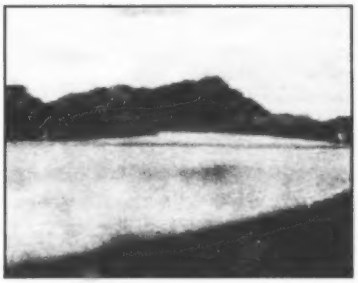
Sedimentary rocks are those that form from pieces of other rocks, sand, mud or clay laid down by water or air over time. Sedimentary rocks are usually younger and less hard than other types of rock.

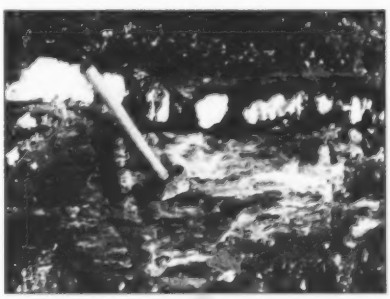
Sensitive area
ᑲᔑᒪᓇᑌᐦᒑᑯᐧᐩ
Gashimaanatendagok

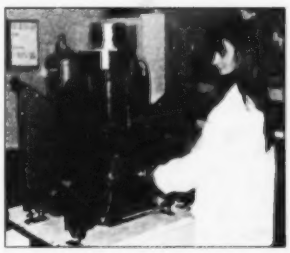
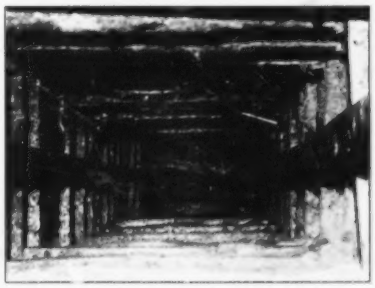
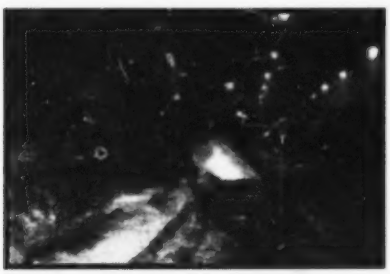
An area that has a spiritual meaning; a delicate mix of plants that would be hurt by some type of activities.

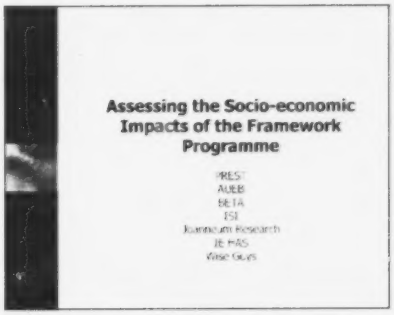


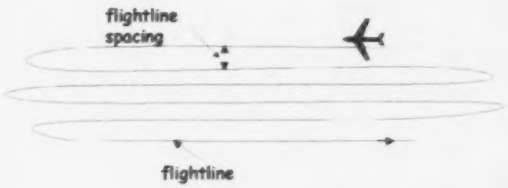
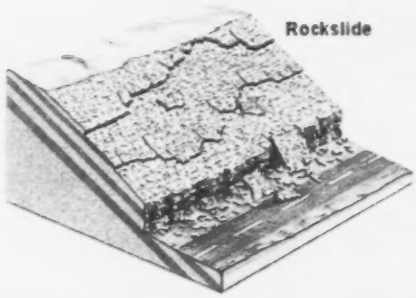


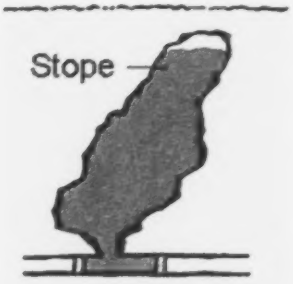
Sequence ᑲᓂᔨᐦ ᐃᑲᐩ Ganizhiiwikadeg The order in which things go.	
Serve ᐊᓄᑭᒪᓐ ᐃᐟ Anokiitamagewin Work for/under, attend, and provide; to help.	
Service industry ᐸᐸᒥᓱ ᐃᐱᒥ ᐃᒥᓐ ᐃᐟ ᑲ ᐃᒧᑕ ᐊᐟ Babaamisiwibimiwichigewin gawiichitawach The companies that provide goods and services.	
Settling pond ᓴᐩᐃᑲᓂᐟ ᑲᒋᐱᐳᑲᒥᓯᐣ Sake'iiganes gakosabiiyagamising An area where mine water and site runoff water is kept while any solid particles sink to the bottom so that the clear water left can be released to the environment.	

Shaft ᑲᐃᔨᐧᑲᐩᑳᓂᓐᐊᓂᐠ Gahizhikwabikesenaniwang A vertical or nearly hollow space like an elevator shaft built in mines to move people, goods and rocks up and down through the mine.	
Shift (work shift) ᒣᒣᐟᑯᓗᐢ ᐃᐟ Memeshgotanokiiwin A shift is the hours a worker or groups of workers are on the job. Workers take turns working each of the 2 or 3 shifts in rotation.	
Shovel (mechanical) ᐊᓯᓂᐧ ᐃᐧᑲᐃᑲᐟ Asiniwikwabahigan A piece of heavy machinery with a scoop (bucket) on the front that picks up broken rock and loads it into trucks.	
Showing ᑲᓴᑲᐱᔨᔭᐠ Gasagabikishing A place where a valuable mineral is visible on the surface of the earth or has been discovered hidden in the ground.	

Skill ᑲᐃᔑᓇᑲᒋᐦᑐᐦ ᐊᓄᑭᐧ ᐃᐟ Kahishinaagachiitoch - Anokiiwin Training or knowledge of a certain job. The ability to do something well.	
Skip ᒪᑲᐟ ᒪᑲᐧᑲᑎᐟ Makaak Makaakwatik A container to haul rock from a mine.	
Smelter ᑲᐃᔑᓂᑭᓯᐦᐟ ᐊᓯᐦᐟ Gahizhinigisoch asin A place where a metal is separated from the rock. Metal-bearing minerals (concentrated) are heat-treated with chemicals to produce a metal. This is the process used after milling or concentrating and before refining.	
Social ᑲᐃᔑᒪᐧ ᐊᐦ ᐃᑎᓇᓂᐧ ᐊᐦᐟ Gahishimawachihitinaniwang The interaction of individual and groups; the welfare of human beings as members of society.	

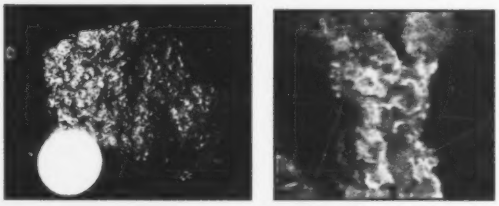
Society; social ᑲᐃᔪᒋᔪᓐᓇᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᐣ Gahishitashiikenaniwang Living in communities; relating to informal gathering.	
Socio-economic study ᐧᐅᓀᑎᓯᐧ ᐃᐢ ᑲᔾ ᑲᒋᔪᑲᓂᐧᐊᒃ ᐊᐢᐣ ᓇᓇᐢᐳᑭᕆᑫ ᐃᐢ Wenotisiwin gaye katashikaniwang nanaandokikenchigewin A study of the effects of a project on the wealth and well being of the people who live in the area.	
Soil ᐊᓴᐢᑭ Azhaashki The thin layer of the earth's surface where plants grow.	
Soil-sampling ᐊᓴᐢᑭ ᑲᔨᐢᐳᑫᕆᑲᑌᐢ Azhaashki kaayandoo kikenchigadeg In mineral exploration, soil may be sampled and tested for trace elements to get information about the rock lying below.	

Spacing ᑲᑕ· ᐃᓴᐟ Gadaawiseg The distance between flightlines followed by an airplane that conducts an airborne survey.	
Stability ᑲᐃᓇᑌᐟ ᖃᒪ ᑲᒪᑎᓂᑲᑌᐟ Ga'inateg gemaa kemadinigadeg Measure of whether something will remain in place or will move.	
Staking ᑎ<ᐊᑭ· ᐃᐟ Tiba'agiwin ᑭᑭᓂ· ᐊᒋᒋᖃ· ᐃᐟ Kikinowachichigewin A procedure described in mining law for marking an area that is claimed for mineral exploration.	
Standard ᑲᑭᒋᓐᑯᐟ Kakichinendagok Accepted example of something against which others are judged; degree of quality.	

Standard-Environment ᐃᓇᒋᑭᐧ ᐃᐟ ᑲᐱᒥᓂᔨᐧᐊᑎᓀᐧᐃᐧ Inaachikewin kabiminishe'igadeg A rule or procedure that one should follow.	 Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada
Stope ᐊᒃᑲᐟᒋᐧ ᐁᒧᐟ Akwantawemong An underground excavation formed by working in a series of steps when mining vertical deposits.	
Strike ᑲᐃᓇᐱᔑᔑᐧᐠ Ga'inabikishing ᑲᐃᓇᐸᓂᔑᐧᐠ Gainabaneshing The direction of rock, veins, or rock features measured on a horizontal surface.	
Strip/Stripping ᐊᑭ ᑲᐱᓂᑭᐧ ᐁᐸᐃᑲᐧᐃᐧ Aki gabishakiweba'igadeg To take the vegetation and dirt from the top of rock in order to view and sample for mineral exploration. Stripping may be done by hand or by machine.	

Sulphide
ᐅᓴ· ᐊᓚᑌᐳᐱ'
Onzawandeyabik

A mineral made of sulphur with other elements and a metal.



Supervisor
ᑲᓂᑲᓂᐟᑲ· ᐋᒋ ᐃᐅᑕᓄᑭᐢ
Ganiiganishkawachi'iodaanokiig

A person who looks after and manages other workers. Most people in a mining job will have a supervisor that they work with.

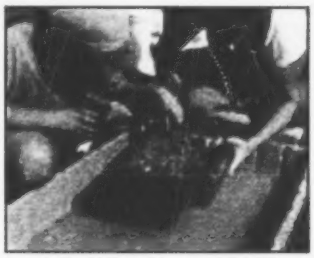
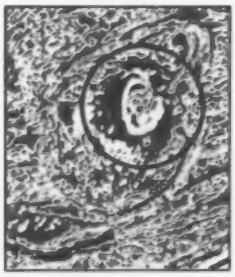
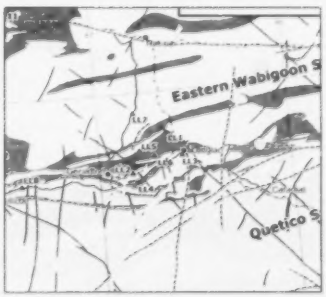
Supply/Demand
ᑲᐅᓇᑭᑌᑭᓯ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓇᓯ
Ga'onaagiidegin abachitaganaan

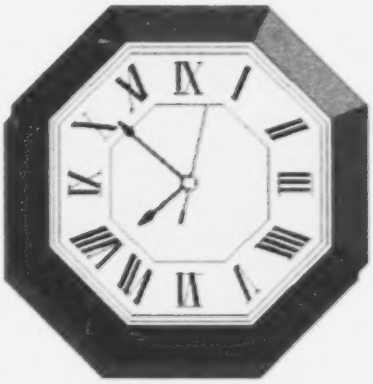
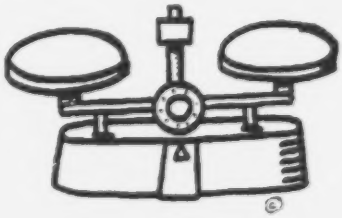
A cycle of prices and supplies. If there is a lot of a product made, the price decreases as it becomes harder to sell.

Surface mine
ᐅᑭᑕᒥᑭ ᑲᐸᑯᓀᑲᒥᑲᑭ ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯᑲᓯ
Okidagami gabaakonegamigak piiwaabikokan

A mine, open to the surface. The same as an open pit or open cut mine.

Survey ᑎᐸᐊᑭ Tibaa'aki A survey is a measure of something.	
Surveying ᑎᐸᐊᑭ· ᐃᐟ Tibaa'akiwin Surveying is the work done to locate things very accurately usually using some type of accurate instrument or measuring device.	
Surveyor ᑎᐸᐊᑭ· ᐃᓂᓂ Tibaa'akiwinini One who reports results of a survey.	
Sustainable development ᒋᐅᔨ· ᐃᑲᐟᒉᑲᑌᐢ ᓂᑲᐟ ᑫᐃᔨᒥᓂᓯᐏᐧᐣ ᐊᐟ Chi'ozhiwiikanchigadeg niigan ke'izhiminosewach To develop resources in such way so as not to cause harm or difficulties for people and the environment now or for future generations.	

Tailings · ᐁᐱᓂᑲᓯ Webinigan Waste material left over from mining. Tailings are ground up rock (sand) that have been through a mill.	
Tailings dam · ᐁᐱᓂᑲᓂᓂᐊᓱᓂ· ᐃᑭᐸᑯᐟᑯᒋᑲᓯ Webiniiganiasiniwikibagoshgochigan The place where tailings are kept. The tailings are held in this location to prevent leakage to the environment, often behind a dam.	
Target ᑲᐃᔑᑕᓂᓂᒪᐋᓀᐣᐊᓂᒡ ᐃᐟ ᓂᓂᐳᐊᓱᐟ Gaizhidanenimaaganiwich shooniyaasin A place where you might expect valuable minerals to be present. Targets are usually tested through diamond drilling.	
Technical ᑲᐃᐟᐱᑭᑫᑕᓯᐟ Kahishpikikendasoch Terms, words or pictures relating to a specific topic.	

Terrain ᐊᑭᑲᐟᐟ Akikang A geographical area or the physical features of a tract of land.	
Till ᑲᑭᓂᑲᑊ ᐃᑕᑊ ᐊᐢᑭᐟᑲᐟ Gakiniigawidaawangishkach A mix of rock debris from clay to boulders that was left by glaciers and covers most of Ontario. Till is often found immediately above rock.	
Time ᑎᐯᐃᑲᐢ Tibehigan The past, present and future measured in seconds, minutes, hours, and so on. To measure how long something takes.	
Tons/Tonnes ᓂᐦᒥᑕᐦᐟ ᑲᐱᐢᐟᐟ Nizhwamidaswek gaapidang A ton or a short ton is a unit of weight equal to 2000 pounds. A long ton is equal to 2240 pounds.	

Toxic substance
ᐱᒋᐣ· ᐃᐟ
Pichiibowin

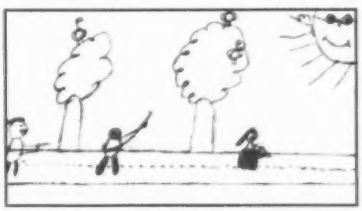
A material that can be harmful to living things, depending on how much "bad" material is present. Some animals are very sensitive to some types of material while others are not.

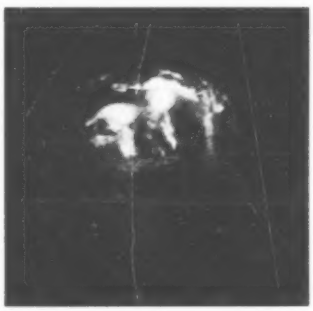
Traditional
ᑲᐃᔑᐱᒪᑎᓯᐟ
Kahishibimadisich

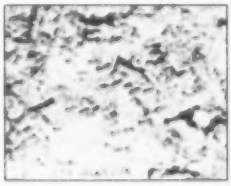
Unwritten body of facts handed down from generation to generation.

Traditional activities
ᑲᑭᕀ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯ ᐃᔨᒋᕀ· ᐃᓇᐟ
Gakiike anishinabe izhichikewinan

Activities historically carried out by First Nations.

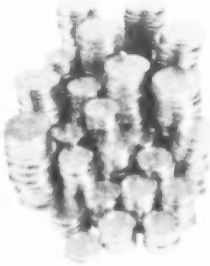
Traditional lands ᑲᑭᐟ ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐅᑕᐹᐣ ᐃᐟ Gakiike anishinabe'odakiwin Land that is or was historically used by First Nations for traditional purposes.	
Traditional values ᐊᓂᔑᓇᐯᐅᑭᑌᑕᒧᐣ ᐃᐟ Anishinabe okitendamowin Customs and principles that are handed down from generation to generation.	
Trail ᐃᓇᒧᒋᒪᐟ Inaamochigan A narrow track of land that people or animals walk along.	
Treatment ᑕᑯᓂᒪᐟ ᒋᐅᐟᒋᒥᐣᓇᑲᒥᐟ Dakooniigan chionchiiminwakamig A method or remedy for correcting a problem.	

Treaty ᐊᓇᑕᒪᐢᐱᐃᐧᐣ Ashootamagebiigan An agreement or contract between nations.	
Trench/Trenching ᑕᐟᑲᓂᐢᐧ ᐃᐟ Dashkanikewin A long narrow hole dug down through an area to expose rock, or an area blasted into rock to expose fresh rock. Trenching is done to get a good sample of the rock.	
Tunnel/Drift ᐊᓀᒪᑲᒥᐟ ᑲᐃᓀᓂᑲᑌᐟ Anamakamig kainanikateg A tunnel is a horizontal long and narrow hole in the ground. A drift is a tunnel, which follows along the rock to be mined, rather than crossing through the rock to be mined (a crosscut).	
Underground mine ᐊᓀᒥᑲᒥᑯᐱᐧ ᐊᐱᑯᐢᐧ Anamikamigopiiwaabiikokan A mine where work is down under the surface of the ground and is not open to the sky.	

Unconsolidated minerals ᑲᑭᐱᐢᑲᐱᑭᓯᒡ Gakibishkabikisech Loose materials found in deposits that can be excavated easily without cutting or blasting to be mined.	
Units ᑭᑭᓗᐩ ᐊᒋᑎᐸᐊᑲᐟ Gigiinowaachiitibaa'akan An amount used as a standard of measurement.	
University/College ᑲᒋᑭᑭᓗᐩ ᐊᒪᑎᐧ ᐃᐟ Gichikikinoamadiwin The highest level of school.	
Uranium ᑲᑯᔨᑯᐱᒋᐳᐧ ᐊᐱᑯᔨᐟ Gakosikopichibowaabiikosin A very heavy metallic element found as minerals in nature. It is mined for use as a fuel (nuclear). It is radioactive and can kill plants and animals.	

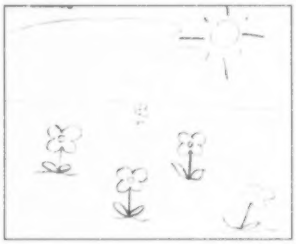
Value
ᑲᑭᑦᑌᐢ
Gakiitagindeg

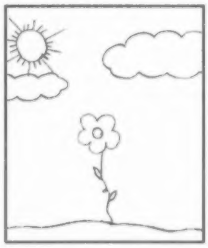
To assess how much something is worth.

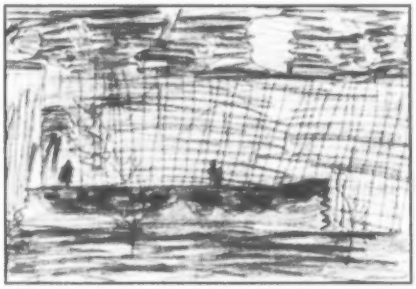


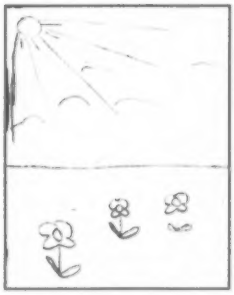
Vegetation
ᓂᑕᐧ ᐊᑭᒋᓀᐦ
Nitawaagichiganan

Plants, wildflowers, moss or trees



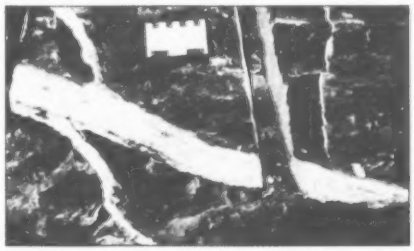


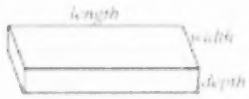


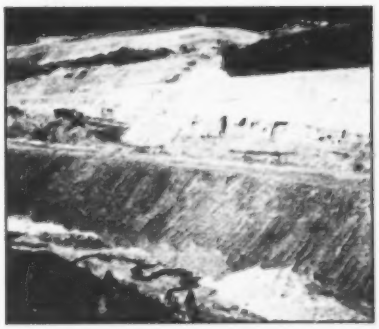
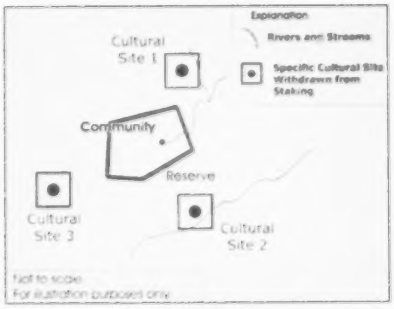


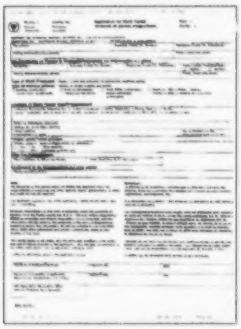
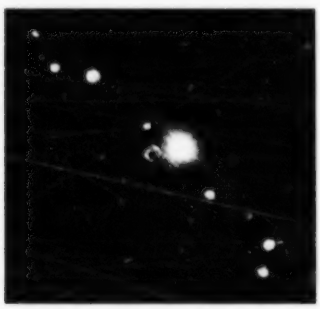
Vein
ᑲᑕᐟᑲᐱᐢ
Gadashkabikag

A crack in a rock filled by minerals that have traveled upward from deep source.



Ventilation ᐯᑭᓇ·ᒪᓱᒋᑲᓯ Pekinamwasichigan A system that supplies fresh air to areas where people are working. All underground mines have ventilation systems.	
Venture capital ᐸᓇᒋᒋᕐᒉ ᐃᓕ Banachichiigewin Money to be spent on a business or mineral development project. As an investor, you are able to share in the profits.	
Volcano ᐊᓇᒥᐱᑯᑎᓇᓕ ᐃᓕᑯᑌ ᑲᐸᓕᑭᑌᓕ Anamipikodinak ishkode gabashkiteg A natural vent in the earth's crust through which steam and fluid rock from deep in the earth flow or blow out.	
Volume ᑲᐃᓂᑯᑲᒃᑲᓕ ᕈᑯᓕ Gainikokwag gegoon The size of something in area and height.	
Waste ·ᐁᐱᓂᑲᓯ Wepinigan In mining, waste is the rejected or left over part after most of the mineral has been removed. It can be waste rock moved in order to get to the valuable mineral.	

Waste rock ᐱ· ᐊᐱᑯᑲᓂ· ᐃᐊᓯᐟ ᑲᐅᐳᑎᓯᓯᐢ Piwaabiikokaniwiasin kaayapatisisik Rock that has to be removed during mining in order to get at the ore.	
Water quality ᑲ· ᐊᖐᐳᑲᒥᐟᐢ ᓂᐱ Gawazheyagaming nibi The nature of the water or what is in it. The health of the water.	
Wealth · ᐁᓇᑎᓯ· ᐃᐦ Wenotisiwin Owning a lot of money or property.	
Withdrawn (from) staking ᑲᐃᔨᐳᓂᑭᑭᓀᐧᐧᒋᒋᓀᐣᐧᐊᓂ· ᐋᒋᒋᑲᓂ· ᐊᐟᐢ Gahishibonikikinowachichiganiwank Land that is withdrawn from staking.	

Work ᐊᓄᑭ· ᐃᓇᐦ Anokiiwinan The effort or labour to get something done.	
Work permit ᐊᓄᑭ· ᐃᒪᓕᓂᐃᒪᐦ Anokiwimazineiganes The permission given by the Government (e.g., MNR) to do specific things including building roads and bridges. The work permit must be applied for far ahead of time and any conditions of the permit must be followed.	
Years ᑕᓪ ᐱᐧ Daso biboon ᑕᓪ ᑭᑭᓄᓇ· ᐃ Daso gigiinonawin. The period of time in which the Earth makes a complete trip around the Sun.	

Metric Conversion Table

Conversion from SI to Imperial			Conversion from Imperial to SI		
SI Unit	*Multiplied by*	*Gives*	*Imperial Unit*	*Multiplied by*	*Gives*
		LENGTH			
1 mm	0.039 37	inches	1 inch	**25.4**	mm
1 cm	0.393 70	inches	1 inch	**2.54**	cm
1 m	3.280 84	feet	1 foot	**0.304 8**	m
1 m	0.049 709	chains	1 chain	20.116 8	m
1 km	0.621 371	miles (statute)	1 mile (statute)	**1.609 344**	km
		AREA			
1 cm^2	0.155 0	square inches	1 square inch	**6.451 6**	cm^2
1 m^2	10.763 9	square feet	1 square foot	**0.092 903 04**	m^2
1 km^2	0.386 10	square miles	1 square mile	2.589 988	km^2
1 ha	2.471 054	acres	1 acre	0.404 685 6	ha
		VOLUME			
1 cm^3	0.061 023	cubic inches	1 cubic inch	**16.387 064**	cm^3
1 m^3	35.314 7	cubic feet	1 cubic foot	0.028 316 85	m^3
1 m^3	1.307 951	cubic yards	1 cubic yard	0.764 554 86	m^3
		CAPACITY			
1 L	1.759 755	pints	1 pint	0.568 261	L
1 L	0.879 877	quarts	1 quart	1.136 522	L
1 L	0.219 969	gallons	1 gallon	**4.546 090**	L
		MASS			
1 g	0.035 273 962	ounces (avdp)	1 ounce (avdp)	28.349 523	g
1 g	0.032 150 747	ounces (troy)	1 ounce (troy)	**31.103 476 8**	g
1 kg	2.204 622 6	pounds (avdp)	1 pound (avdp)	**0.453 592 37**	kg
1 kg	0.001 102 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	**907.184 74**	kg
1 t	1.102 311 3	tons (short)	1 ton (short)	**0.907 184 74**	t
1 kg	0.000 984 21	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	**1016.046 908 8**	kg
1 t	0.984 206 5	tons (long)	1 ton (long)	**1.016 046 90**	t
		CONCENTRATION			
1 g/t	0.029 166 6	ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	1 ounce (troy)/ ton (short)	34.285 714 2	g/t
1 g/t	0.583 333 33	pennyweights/ ton (short)	1 pennyweight/ ton (short)	1.714 285 7	g/t

OTHER USEFUL CONVERSION FACTORS

	Multiplied by	
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	31.103 477	grams per ton (short)
1 gram per ton (short)	0.032 151	ounces (troy) per ton (short)
1 ounce (troy) per ton (short)	20.0	pennyweights per ton (short)
1 pennyweight per ton (short)	0.05	ounces (troy) per ton (short)

Note: Conversion factors which are in bold type are exact. The conversion factors have been taken from or have been derived from factors given in the Metric Practice Guide for the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Industries, published by the Mining Association of Canada in co-operation with the Coal Association of Canada.

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